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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

President Sets Day's Record

He Gets Ready for MacDonald

Italy Says It Is Big 4 Only

Chicago Pupils Back Teachers

U. S. Traffic Mishaps Decline

India Natives Worship Planes

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has a day of record activity which reflects the speed being made in public affairs. He makes his first tariff cut, slicing 50 per cent off agricultural implements. He clamps down more heavily on gold, naming new penalties for hoarding after May 1. He appoints Robert Fechner director of emergency conservation and sets aside $10,000,000 to start 250,000 men to work. He announces legislation to replace tariff barriers with reciprocal accords. He assured the Interstate Commerce Commission it is not to be disturbed. He announces a message on Muscle Shoals and Tennessee River Basin work, announces his veterans' cut will save $1,123,000,000 over years, announces he will not for the present ask for authority to deal with war debts. For good measure he cuts $300,000,000 off department expenditures and invites Prime Minister MacDonald to come over—And so, after his first Washington evening at the theater, to bed.

¶ Anglo-American coöperation for world recovery will be the general subject President Roosevelt and his guest Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will consider. London understands that the two leaders are forging no pistol to hold at the heads of other delegates to the World Economic Conference, but the way will be cleared. The John Maynard Keynes plan for "world reflation," widely approved in Britain, will come up, as will also the five-point monetary program advanced by the American committee for the nation. War debts are off the agenda—But how can two intense talkers avoid letting nature take its course?

¶ Rome sees the Fascist Grand Council pass a resolution defining Italy's position on the Mussolini four-power pact to preserve Europe's peace. Two fundamentals of the scheme must remain unchanged. These are that political collaboration shall be limited to Britain, France, Germany and Italy, which have permanent seats on the League Council, and that revision of peace treaties shall be carried out by the Covenant. This counters France's modifications, giving membership to its smaller allies. A momentary checkmate, but—Europe's statesmen are thinking hard in terms of peace instead of war.

¶ Chicago sees 12,000 high school pupils go on strike. They march out of the Englewood High, Technical High and Calumet High as a public protest against the situation which has left teachers and school employees without their salaries for six or eight months. Other schools were to have joined the movement. Efforts to get loans from the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation and banks have failed. But Chicago, in spite of its municipal finances mess, is a rich town, say the young strikers—And their toiling teachers have just got to have their pay.

¶ Australia comes into control of 1,000,000 square miles of Antarctica. The grant, which reaches the Commonwealth through an English Order-in-Council, covers that part of the antarctic regions lying immediately south of Australia. The Government will license whaling in the area and see what beneficial development is possible. With Lincoln Ellsworth and Bernt Balchen preparing to go to the Bay of Whales and fly over the Ross Sea, Antarctica moves once more into public interest—The explorers may bring Australia the latest news from its new King George V Land.

¶ The National Safety Council announces that the safety movement has at last caught up with traffic hazards caused by the automobile. During 1932 occurred the first drop in traffic fatalities since autos took to the streets. The total fell to 29,500 from 33,740 in the year before. Nonfatal mishaps dropped from 1,000,000 in 1930 to 850,000 in 1932. About 450 municipalities were entered by the National Safety Council in a contest. Pittsburgh made the best record for cities of over 500,000. People learn that accidents have a mental cause—Most of them can be taken care of in advance.

¶ India sees its semi-savage hillmen kneel and worship the airplanes that flew over Mount Everest. Long before the British Huston party arrived, Himalayan tribes predicted tragedy. As the Marquis of Clydesdale and Lieut. D. F. McIntyre spiraled their machines about and finally over the great peak the hillmen waited for the outraged gods of the mountain to assert their wrath. But they saw conquest of the mountain instead, and now at each glimpse of the planes they fall to their knees in devotion—Worshiping the symbol, they are; but in time they will see through the symbol to the thing.

Gannett Bans Beer Ads In All Papers of Chain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rochester, N. Y., April 6

NO BEER advertising will be accepted by any of the 16 newspapers of the Frank E. Gannett chain, it was announced today. Mr. Gannett, who is president of the Gannett Newspapers, Inc., publishes newspapers in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Before prohibition, Mr. Gannett barred alcoholic beverage advertising from newspapers he controlled. "The situation has not changed" since that time, he said today.

Chicago Students Strike in Protest To Help Teachers

Thousands Walk Out of High Schools to Force Paying Back Salaries

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 6 — Thousands of pupils in Chicago high schools went "on strike" yesterday to protest against the situation which has caused their teachers and other school board employees here to go without pay for periods of from about six to eight months.

The school board staff members say they do not know who were the leaders in the plans which led students in three large high schools, one branch high school, and one elementary school to walk out from their classrooms. Some school officials stated that they doubted the wisdom of the strikes, thinking they might prejudice the teachers' case.

Strikes were prevented in a number of large high schools, it was reported, by appeals from the principals. However, the student body of the Englewood High School, of the Crane Technical High School and of the Calumet High School, totaling about 12,000, could not be stopped from carrying out the plans.

The strike of the pupils is apparently an effort to rouse the citizens to the need of the teachers who are finding it increasingly hard to live as the school board gets deeper and deeper in debt to them.

Effort to get a loan from the R. F. C. made by a local committee appear to have failed.

Unpaid Chicago Teachers Defer Visit to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Apparently spurred on by the strike of 12,000 Chicago school pupils, a delegation representing that city's long-unpaid teachers today sought an interview with Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, for next Wednesday.

They originally sought to see President Roosevelt, but he, through Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D.) of Illinois, asked them to postpone their trip to Washington.

Meanwhile, Mr. M. S. Scymczk, Chicago's comptroller, and Mr. Robert Carr, a member of the school board, who spent almost a fortnight in the capital attempting to borrow $22,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the teachers, were on their way home.

It was learned from reliable sources that they completed arrangements whereby they may be able to procure at least a portion of it from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation through the organization in Chicago of a trust company.

Junior Police Save $25,000 for Berkeley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Ten years old and "earning" $25,000 a year.

That is the record of Berkeley's junior traffic police. According to a report made by Mr. John V. Brereton, executive secretary of the Berkeley Traffic Safety Commission, it would require 30 policemen working several hours a day to take the place of the boys. On this basis, it is estimated that the young policemen save $25,000 a year to the taxpayers.

In the 10 years that the junior traffic organization has been functioning, not a child has been injured at school crossings, it was shown. At present the junior police squad numbers 460 boys at 19 schools. They stand as guardians, controlling traffic at 30 crossings.

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Things Present

The editorial "Looking Ahead From the Akron" summarizes the lessons we may learn from the greatest tragedy in the history of aviation.

Do you know a young man who has to "work his way"? Let him read "The House That Quincy Built" on the Young Folks' page. There is achievement aplenty in it.

A selection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

High lights in American pioneering with the steam locomotive will be summed up in tomorrow's article in the "All Aboard, America" series.

Friday brings a Women's Activities—Home Making page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, a Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Latin America's Hopes Raised By 'New Deal' at Washington

Every Move Watched for Issuance of Definite Policy of Continental Coöperation—Trade Recovery and Adjustment of Debts Combined

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—Diplomatic mail pouches out of Washington and headed south travel "heavy" these days. Each measure rushed through Congress gets full recognition from the Latin-American embassies here. Each Democratic move is eagerly followed by the southern capitals. The announcement of a continental policy arising from an enlightened conception of American interdependence is awaited.

The surprising activity initiated by the Roosevelt administration has made a decided impression upon the nations of the Caribbean, Central and South American areas. That the United States is on the upgrade is generally accepted. Hope, like fear, has the tendency to become contagious, and Latin America, watching its northern neighbor emerging from troubles heavy enough to exhaust the mythical Atlas, has taken fresh courage, for, as goes the United States so go the southern republics.

No other period in history has seen a wider interest in American and Latin-American affairs. Suggested commercial treaties with the North parallel troublesome problems of the South, for both involve possibilities of wider trade and closer international relations. That a new deal is in the making, and that the dynamic energy of President Roosevelt will find the means for better teamwork, is confidently expected.

Latin-American leaders—statesmen, educators, and economists familiar with American conditions—are outspoken in their praise of the vigor and energy that the northern people have injected into a program of reconstruction. In this struggle these Latin-Americans discover a unity of purpose, a unity which they would have their own people adopt as they, too, go about correcting economic ills, ills perhaps more serious than those in the North where both raw and finished products can be drawn from.

Yet, anxious as these leaders are for a trade recovery they appreciate

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Australia Gets Control of Huge Antarctic Tract

English Order-in-Council Allocates 1,000,000 Square Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—By virtue of an English Order-in-Council, about 1,000,000 square miles of antarctic territory lying within 160 degrees and 45 degrees east longitude and extending from latitude 60 degrees to the south pole is to be brought under the control of the Commonwealth of Australia.

This territory, which comprises what has long been known as the Australian section of Antarctica, is that section of the antarctic regions lying immediately south of the south coast of Australia. This step will prevent the possibility of any foreign country obtaining legal territorial rights over the antarctic areas adjacent to Australia. It is suggested that the new territory should be named King George V Land, the name already given to a small portion of the area.

As soon as the necessary legislative action has been taken by the Australian Parliament, the Commonwealth Government will ratify the League of Nations whaling convention, which will give it the right to license whaling ships operating in the Australian sector, and to collect royalties on the oil yield.

A committee, headed by Sir Douglas Mawson, the celebrated antarctic explorer, will report on the possibility of developing the area, and so making it of benefit, not only to Australia but to the whole world.

When it has taken this area over, Australia will be in the same position as regards adjacent antarctic territory as New Zealand which administers that part of the antarctic lying beneath New Zealand known as the Ross Sea Dependency.

The whaling convention prohibits the killing of right whales and of suckling calves or females with calves.

Australia owes this huge new territory largely to the genius of Sir Douglas who as leader of the Australian Antarctic Expedition explored the greater part of this area, in addition to discovering and naming MacRobertson Land and Princess Elizabeth Land, the latter named after the eldest child of the Duke and Duchess of York.

The Australian sector comprises Oates Land adjoining the Ross Sea Dependency and discovered by Capt. Robert F. Scott, the English explorer, who perished in the antarctic in 1912; King George V Land, discovered by the Australian Antarctic Expedition of 1912; Wilkes Land, Australia Antarctic Expedition 1912; Sabrina Land, discovered by Balleny in 1839; Queen Mary Land, discovered by the Australian Antarctic Expedition of 1912; Princess Elizabeth Land, and MacRobertson Land, discovered by Sir Douglas Mawson in 1929; Kemp Land and Enderby Land, discovered by sealers in 1833 and 1831.

Berlin to Gain Fiscal Freedom By Payment of Foreign Loans

Drastic Measures for Agriculture Instituted by Fascist Government—Official Visit to Rome and Vatican Planned by Berlin

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 6—That Germany intends to be financially master in its own house is the general interpretation here of the decision of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, to repay the rediscount credits granted to the Reichsbank by foreign central banks of America, France, England and the Bank for International Settlements.

These discount credits when first granted for support of the mark in the currency crisis of July, 1931, totaled $125,000,000, but they have been gradually reduced until today they amount to only $70,000,000.

Dr. Schacht is reported to be a strong supporter of the contention that these credits are more of a hindrance than a help to Germany. He considers the present occasion suitable for the announcement that the credits will be repaid, not renewed, when they become due on June 4 next.

The rediscount credits have involved heavy interest charges and difficult negotiations with the creditors every quarter year. Moreover, the Government's foreign exchange restrictions now prevent any dangers to currency from outside, and during the last two years it is generally acknowledged that other factors than gold and exchange coverage have affected the currency—in fact, even with the rediscount credits, which thus have lost much of their effect, Germany's note coverage is now below 40 per cent and the mark is unaffected.

The Reichsbank by this step will remove a good deal of short-term credit, and it wants to show the world its willingness to repay its foreign debts. According to the Boersen Courier, as the Bank of England's repayment of £110,000,000 gold borrowed from France and America in the autumn of 1931 enabled it to regain its independence of policy, so the German Reichsbank wants to indicate that its foreign exchange restrictions policy is Germany's own affair.

Dr. Schacht's action is a bold one. When he left the Reichsbank three years ago, Germany's reserves and surplus trade balance amounted together to 3,000,000,000 gold marks. Today they total only 360,000,000 marks, because of foreign commit-

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Budget Margin Is Slashed To $200,000,000

Roosevelt Sees Goal in Sight and Continues Constructive Work

Makes New Savings

Achieves Federal Economies Greatest in History of the Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 6—In preparation for an intense period of international negotiations to be marked by the visit here of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, President Roosevelt has speeded the already whirring wheels of domestic reform and reorganization up to a dazzling pace.

As the conclusion of a day in which he performed or revealed no less than a dozen important steps of public policy—any one of which would have been "front-page news" in ordinary times—it became known that the greatest cuts in the federal establishment ever carried out in American history are rapidly approaching fruition.

Another $300,000,000 on top of the cuts already effected by the Hoover Administration is visualized by orders sent out to all departments. These savings are also in addition to the more than $400,000,000 to be saved in payments to veterans, and the $100,000,000 odd economized in federal salaries.

Altogether, the budget savings already loom well over the $800,000,000 mark This leaves considerably less than $200,000,000 in the estimated deficit, as it last stood. However, advance figures on prospective revenue are known to have been high. A completely balanced budget may, therefore, not yet be quite in President Roosevelt's grasp. But there are two important shots left in his gun.

Shots He Has In Reserve

The first is his announced intention of budgeting separately, and paying on a long-term basis, for such expenditures as are not normal recurring charges of government. He may therefore be able to transfer some of the burden to this, his second budget, which will include all emergency relief, public works, farm relief and mortgage succor, etc.

His second recourse is whatever revenue may come in from the federal tax on beer. Estimated at its lowest at some $125,000,000 this may rise somewhat higher. President Roosevelt favored legal beer only if it were made an important source of revenue.

The $300,000,000 additional saving from the government departments is somewhat tentative in form. Although this general total is firmly counted on, its allotment is not yet decided. The head of each department and agency has been told how much money the Administration intends to spend in the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

The budget for 1934 totaled $3,441,000,000 as sent to Congress by former President Hoover, exclusive of the sinking fund payments. The Roosevelt budget, including his veterans' pay and departmental cuts, will therefore come to about $2,600,000,000 and possibly less.

New Taxes in Offing

Although the Administration was initially set against new taxes, there is now a considerable disposition to seek new revenue in an impost, perhaps on sugar, coffee, tea and cocoa, to bring in something over $100,000,000. This would presumably more than cover the remaining gap between revenues and expenditures and in addition meet the retiring charges on President Roosevelt's longer-term spending.

Economies now allotted to the federal establishment leave no branch of the Government untouched. The army and navy are called on for substantial savings. The naval budget, according to preliminary plans, will be between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 less than the $330,000,000 appropriation passed in the "lame duck" session of Congress.

Naval officials find their only consolation in the hope that such cuts can be made in construction costs, and that President Roosevelt will in return sanction the Vinson building program of 30 ships as part of his emergency public works plans.

As a first step, the Navy Department last night sent out orders leaving at least one-third of the navy at any one time idle at the docks. The operating economy thus achieved is expected to take up its share of the demanded cuts. Already the rotation plan is in effect on destroyers and submarines, but under the new orders it would extend to battleships, airplane carriers, and heavy cruisers.

Only One of Many Problems

But this new federal economy drive was only one of a wide range of problems touched by President Roosevelt yesterday as he set his house in order to concentrate upon international matters when Mr. MacDonald comes to Washington. It is possible only to tabulate the other Presidential activities, as follows:

Put in effect his first tariff cut, when acting with the Tariff Commission he sliced the maximum 50 per cent from the duty on certain minor agricultural implements. This is but a notification of the way he intends to use the flexible provisions of the Smoot-Hawley law.

Issued an Executive order clamping the Government's hand firmly upon most of the gold in the coun-

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National Safety Honors Awarded To Massachusetts

Norwood Heads Small Cities Group for Best Record in Safe Traffic

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 6—The safety movement has at last caught up with traffic hazards caused by the advent of the automobile, thanks to the 1932 national traffic safety contest, results of which have just been announced by the National Safety Council here. These results show that during 1932, there occurred the first reduction in traffic fatalities since the coming of the automobile, as well as a substantial drop in nonfatal mishaps.

They also show that the neighboring city of Evanston, Ill., and Pittsburgh, Penna., made the greatest progress in all phases of traffic safety during 1932 and hence were entitled to share the honor of first place in the contest, while Massachusetts took first place among the states. Minnesota and New Jersey tied for second place.

The cities being divided into groups according to size, Pittsburgh made the best record of cities over 500,000; Rochester, N. Y., the best record of those between 250,000 and 500,000; Wichita, Kan., the best record of cities between 100,000 and 250,000; Evanston, Ill., the best record of cities between 50,000 and 100,000; Dubuque, Iowa, the best record of cities between 25,000 and 50,000; Norwood, Mass., the best record of cities between 10,000 and 25,000, and La Grange, Ill., the best record of communities under 10,000 population.

Seven different points were taken into consideration in deciding the winners. Actual declines in mishaps, safety education, traffic engineering, law enforcement, all counted.

For the country as a whole, it is reported that traffic fatalities were reduced from 33,740 in 1931 to approximately 29,500 in 1932, while non-fatal mishaps dropped from 1,000,000 in 1930 to approximately 850,000 in 1932.

Last year's contest was the first of its kind ever held, and the safety council believes that undoubtedly this contest had an important part in the noticeable improvement in traffic safety. Nearly 450 municipalities were entered in the contest, which is being repeated this year.

Indian Drys Plan Anniversary Fête

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 6—The Tuscarora Indians are preparing to celebrate the 100th anniversary of their temperance organization at the next meeting of the tribe in the Longhouse on their reservation at Sanborn, Niagara County, when the moon is full again.

Particularly will the chiefs stress to the youth of the tribe the dangers of legalized beer which the white man is about to place on sale. Chief William Chew, president of the Council of Chiefs, and Chief Edgar Rickard will be among the speakers. Chief Chew traces his ancestry directly back to William Chew, one of the early leaders of the nation who helped to organize the temperance society in 1833. Last year other tribes in the Six Nations observed the one hundredth anniversary of the Temperance Society, but the Tuscaroras did not organize their own division until a year after the early attempts at temperance had been successful.

Chief Rickard said that the Six Nations were the first Indians in this country to recognize the dangers of liquor and the first to organize an educational campaign to teach young Indians they should not drink "fire water" because of the disastrous effects it had on them.

Italians to Insist On Keeping Treaty To 4-Power Plan

Rome's Attitude Defined in View of Proposed Changes by France

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, April 6—The fundamental elements in Signor Mussolini's four-power-pact plan should remain unaltered, since they constitute the only basis for insuring peace in Europe, the Fascist Grand Council declared in a resolution drafted today, thus clearly defining in advance Italy's official attitude toward modifications in the proposed pact which France has put forward.

While the general terms in which the original plan was drafted left no doubt that Signor Mussolini would not object to alterations that might render the plan a more efficient guarantee of European peace, it is firmly held here that the fundamental idea underlying the scheme would have to be accepted or rejected as a whole.

The two fundamental points in Signor Mussolini's scheme are that the pact of political collaboration be restricted to the four great powers which have permanent seats on the

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Era of Canals Was Natural Development of Transport On America's Many Streams

All Aboard, America—*Fourth of 18 Articles*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Boat number, name and cargo—"

"Katharine Freeman, No. 1907, hauling lumber to Albany. Not much doing, be there?"

"You're the first this morning. I kin 'member when there was 40 locked through this here weigh lock by a little after dawn 'most every morning."

"Them blame railroads sure have done us in. Speed it is—shippers'll pay anything for speed."

The Erie Canal "boater" who spoke was right. It was speed that had taken passengers and higher-class freight off the canals. In 1853 the canals of New York State carried 81.1 per cent of the total freight traffic in the State. In 1907 this was reduced to 3.9 per cent. Only the lowest class, the bulkiest freight went on the slow-moving canal boats.

Speed helped both in the superseding and the building of the canals. Just as the demand for time-saving drove traffic from canals to railroads in the latter half of the nineteenth century, so earlier had it caused the building of those canals. The tremendous toil of transport on packhorse and Conestoga wagons through a country with few good roads made such hauling slow, as well as expensive. The early canal builders believed passengers and freight could be moved not only much more cheaply, but more rapidly on canals.

Artificial waterways or canals to avoid portages were suggested very early by the explorers of the continent. A member of the exploring expedition of Marquette and Joliet wrote, in 1674, suggesting a canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River to provide a through water route from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. In 1679 a recommendation was made to join Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

In 1690 William Penn urged joining the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers by a canal between two of their tributaries. Seventy-two years later Dr. William Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and David Rittenhouse, an astronomer, made the first actual survey for a canal in America over this route.

In colonial Virginia George Washington was perhaps the most ardent advocate of a water route to the West. He saw the great importance of connecting the Atlantic seaboard with the Ohio valley in his trips for Governor Dinwiddie between 1750 and 1755. Later he made more trips via both the James River route and the Potomac River route. For years he wrote and spoke in favor of westward expansion of water transportation.

After the Revolution, Washington in 1784 made a 650-mile tour across the mountains to gain a clear picture of conditions and requirements. Then he presented to Governor Harrison a report which was the first general outline of waterways improvement in America.

The next year the Potowmack Company and the James River Company were incorporated to build the

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Roosevelt Hears Akron Survivors' Version of Crash

Men Express Doubt That Real Cause Will Ever Be Known

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Bits of wreckage and spots of oil flung up from a heaving sea were the only traces of the U. S. S. Akron, Navy dirigible that searchers found today as by air and sea they scoured the vicinity of the fatal crash off the Jersey coast.

Plans went ahead rapidly for the naval inquiry. New personnel was selected for the board that will convene at Lakehurst, N. J., next Monday.

Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, approved plans for a congressional inquiry into the crash, saying the navy wanted all the information it could get.

The house Naval Affairs Committee is planning to make this study, and Senator William H. King (D.) of Utah said today he would propose the formation of a joint congressional committee to determine whether lighter-than-air craft should continue to be used for national defense.

The three Akron survivors went to the White House to see President Roosevelt and, at his request, related their story of what happened to the ship and their 73 lost companions. They expressed doubt that the cause of the crash ever would be known.

Shaking the hand of each of the three men, the President told them: "I am thankful that you are here."

They praised the German sailors and masters of the Phoebus which picked them up.

The three — Lieut.-Commander Herbert V. Wiley and two enlisted men, Richard E. Deal and Moody E. Erwin—had to pass through a throng of White House employees as they entered the executive offices.

Akron Wreckage Sought On Sea Where Ship Sank

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 6—A wide search by water and air, extending miles out to sea and from Barnegat to the Virginia line, continues today for fragments of the U. S. S. Akron, naval dirigible, which fell into the ocean Monday night off the New Jersey coast with 71 persons lost.

The United States Navy and the coast guard are joining in the search, which, so far, has yielded only a few pieces of wreckage which are apparently of little significance. An empty gasoline tank from the

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New Army Rolls Into Forest Camps With Style Unknown to 'Old Jacks'

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—It won't be easy, but the life of the forestry conservation corps being organized today will be in striking contrast with the punishing routine of the rugged lumberjack who went into the woods before them.

The old logger worked in the winter, often in severe cold, there were long hours, usually seven days a week. The food was heavy, pretty much the same.

Now comes the conservation corps recruit to build up the forest thinned out by his predecessor. He will work a maximum of 40 hours, five days each week, and in the warmer months of the year. The forest service promises he will be fed three of the "squarest" meals known to man each day.

Recruits—the jobless of the city—will work in crews of from 20 to 100 men, living in army tents. Camp sites will be moved in many cases once or oftener each week, depending on the time required to complete a project.

Twenty-five thousand unemployed men in 17 large cities were being selected today as the first members of the forest army.

Mr. W. Frank Persons, in charge of enrollment of the men for the Department of Labor, said that besides young men from 18 to 25 being enrolled in cities, the employment plan contemplates selection later of men living in forest areas who are experienced woodsmen and in need of work.

Forests in the South and East will receive the first men, southern forests being favored because of warmer weather.

President Roosevelt by executive order yesterday made available $10,000,000 to finance the beginning of work. His order took the money from unexpended construction funds.

"No Instructions" in New York

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—More than 600 men who presented themselves at New York army headquarters for enrollment in reforestation camps today were sent to the office of the Department of Labor for certification only to be told there that "no instructions have been received."

Army rolling kitchens were taken to the Battery to provide food for men there at noon.

MacDonald Ready To Sail on Receipt Of Word From U. S.

Visit to Be Short Owing to Late Sessions of House of Commons

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 6—The sailing of the British Prime Minister for Washington shortly before Easter now depends only on receipt of the invitation from Washington, The Christian Science Monitor learned today.

It is understood that tentative inquiries had already been made by President Roosevelt, to which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald replied that he would be delighted to visit the United States, though the trip must perforce be of short duration owing to the fact that the House of Commons does not rise for its vacation until April 13 and reassembles April 25.

The purpose of the visit would be to talk over both the World Economic Conference and the war debt situation. It is thought here that the move in the United States to reduce interest rates on Liberty Bonds and other domestic loans cannot but have an important bearing on the war debt issue since it affects what the United States Government has to pay on the money borrowed to lend to British and other debtors.

At the same time it is recognized that the war debts are only one factor in the present world economic situation, and as Mr. MacDonald is president of the World Economic Conference, he wants to put the debts in proper perspective in preparing a program for recovery.

It is emphasized here that if Mr. MacDonald goes to Washington, it will not be for the purpose of forging an Anglo-American pistol to hold at the heads of the other delegations to the conference. On the other hand it is regarded as imperative that Britain and the United States, as the two largest trading nations of the world, responsible for more than half the total of international trade, should pursue as far as possible a common policy.

World Reflation Plans In Britain and America Bear on Coming Parley

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 6—To complete the plans for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's impending dash to Washington, an official invitation will shortly be sent to England. This necessary official step has not yet been taken because precise preliminary arrangements between the two governments are not yet complete.

The first question confronting the British and American leaders when they get together in the White House, is likely to be: Can the World Economic Conference be safely called, and when. The second: What plans can be agreed upon to make the conference a success? The two statesmen would then probably discuss disarmament and war debts, as the problems integrate with the broad question of economic recovery.

The new French Ambassador, M. André de la Boulaye, is due next week. With his coming, the question of French participation in the continuing negotiations will be settled. And tomorrow Mr. Norman H. Davis leaves Paris for Berlin, to explain to Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister.

Mr. John Maynard Keynes of Britain has advanced an ambitious scheme of "world reflation" through currency expansion on an international scale. The proposal involves setting up an international authority to issue certificates to be treated as the equivalent of gold, of a total value of $5,000,000,000, to be distributed among the participating countries.

On the American side, the so-called "committee for the nation," representing 300 industrial leaders, has just issued a five-point program, the basis of which would also be an attack on the money problem, to secure reflation brought about through dollar revaluation.

Leisure Problem Of Boys and Girls Solved by Hobbies

Camp Fire Girls Leader Tells Vocational Value of Avocations

Avocations often turn into vocations and that is why there is greater need for programs to teach boys and girls how to use their leisure properly, especially during periods of unemployment, Miss Edith M. Kempthorne, national field secretary of the Camp Fire Girls' organization, said in an interview today.

Hobbies, she declared, are usually lifelong interests, and they should be cultivated to yield as much good as possible.

Miss Kempthorne is in Boston to conduct the Training Institute of New England Camp Fire leaders, which is to be held at the Hotel Statler tomorrow evening and Saturday. The gathering is the last of a series of courses taught in cities all over the United States by Miss Kempthorne. The meetings have all stressed the value of recreational activities among the youth of the country, and have included discussions as to the best ways to carry out recreational programs in the communities.

"Boys and girls need the training offered by such organizations as the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls before they are out of their 'teens," the national secretary said. "These are character building programs and whatever the urgency of other social service, this work should not be sidetracked.

"A way can be found to give young people this training which they need now more than ever before," Miss Kempthorne continued, pointing out that $21,000,000,000 is spent annually by the American people for recreation, much of it of an unwholesome and some of it of a dangerous type.

Having an interest outside himself helps one more than anything else to be of service to his community, she went on. To get this needed interest into the individual takes time and patience of leaders. The Camp Fire Girls, Miss Kempthorne said, are doing their part by training leaders in districts where they are most needed.

At the Boston Training Institute sessions on Saturday, Miss Kempthorne will speak on "Problems of Leisure Time." Miss Helen J. Biggart of the national art and honor department of the Camp Fire Girls will show an exhibit of handicrafts and nature lore made by girls in all parts of the country.

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(Continued from Page 1)

ments which have been repaid in the interval.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Dr. Schacht's action also is regarded as the first step toward new reconsideration of the present transfer arrangements for private German debts owed abroad, since the small surplus of Germany's trade balance account is unable to meet the amount payable this year without adverse results here.

The movement for unity throughout the Reich yesterday embraced agriculture with the announcement of the institution under National Socialist leadership of a single German farmers' organization. The central committee, already formed, declares that by the end of the year it will have extended its control to all existing individual farmers' organizations throughout Germany.

In thanking the new organization for a resolution of confidence, the Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, declared that the Government's great aim was that the German people become conscious of themselves and help to support the Government, so that "when, after four years, we again appeal to the German people, we shall not apply to people that have slept four years, but which in that period have awakened from parliamentary hypnosis and have found their way back to understand life's eternal verities."

The desire to unify the farmers' organizations has existed for some years, and some consider that this move will help to bring new strength to the peasants, who hitherto have been dominated by the big landowning classes.

Acting on the assumption that existing legal punishments are too mild against acts of terrorism, such as burning buildings, poisoning public water supplies, and the use of munitions against public safety, the Government has extended the laws against acts of terror, with penalties of execution, penal servitude, life or 15 years' hard labor. Such cases must come before special courts for speedy decision.

The Government by another decree can accelerate the application of economic agreements with foreign states, making them effective immediately they have been signed by both parties.

The slaughter of animals according to Jewish rites is abolished by decree throughout Germany. The Cabinet declares that the action was guided by a protest from the German animal protection society.

The Berlin Association of Foreign Press Correspondents today gave practically unanimously a vote of confidence to their president, Mr. Edgar A. Mowrer of the Chicago Daily News, whose resignation was asked by the National Socialist Party because of the publication of his book, "Germany Puts the Clock Back."

The association's attitude is based upon the contention that responsible foreign correspondents should not be hindered in the freedom of their criticism either by social or other personal pressure. The association is entirely professional, not political.

Herr Franz von Papen, Vice-Chancellor, and Capt. Hermann Goering, Prussian Minister of Interior and Herr Hitler's right hand man, are reported to be planning a visit to Rome and the Vatican. While in certain quarters it is declared to be a logical development, now that the German national revolution has settled itself, other quarters interpret it as a continuation of discussions concerning Germany's part in the European four-power pact put forward by Signor Mussolini. Officially, however, such assertions are declared unfounded.

Monitor News Radiocasts

The daily news radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor are now being heard over two stations instead of one as formerly.

The new schedule for "The Monitor Views the News" follows:

Noon, 12 to 12:15, over Station WBZ.

Evening, 6 to 6:15, over WHDH.

Reichsbank Will Repay March Rediscount Credit

BERLIN, April 5 (AP)—The Reichsbank has decided to repay to creditors during the next few days a $70,000,000 rediscount credit in gold which was due March 4. This, it was said in banking circles, will reduce Germany's gold coverage to 15 per cent.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, even before he became president of the Reichsbank recently, recommended that the rediscount credit should not be figured as part of the gold coverage. The action announced today is a logical consequence of his viewpoint.

Both Sides of Issue In Far East Heard

A Women's City Club audience heard both sides of the Sino-Japanese affair last night in addresses by Mr. Courtenay Crocker, honorary Japanese consul in Boston, and Mr. Leonard W. Cronkhite Jr., director of the League of Nations Association, pro-Chinese.

Mr. Cronkhite considered "Japan's Accountability Under International Law." He regretted particularly that Japan had not lodged a protest against Chinese incompetence with the League before taking military action. The peace machinery of the world, he said, did not have a chance to work. If it had, it is quite possible that world sympathy would have been with the Japanese.

Mr. Crocker visualized Japanese policy in Manchuria as predicated upon protection of commercial rights established under recognized treaties. He argued that while Americans may disagree with and criticize Japan, it is only fair that they should try to understand the Japanese viewpoint.

Police to Abandon City Point Division

Following out the economy program for the police department, Station No. 12, better known as the City Point division, will be abandoned, it is announced by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner. Plans now are under way to enlarge Station No. 6 at Athens and D Streets, South Boston, to accommodate men from the City Point station, he said.

It was also reported that the department has in view the discontinuing of the harbor police station converting it into signal service headquarters or some other branch of the department. Harbor police would then be quartered at the new station No. 1.

Events Tonight

City Central Committee of Socialist Party: Meeting, address, "Socialization of Banking," by Mr. Norman Thomas, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 8.

M. I. T.: Performance of "Ten Nights in a Barroom," by Technology Dramashop, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, 8:15.

Boston Public School Junior Symphony Orchestra: Concert, Roxbury Memorial High School Hall, 8:15.

Lecture, "Walt Whitman," by Mr. Harry Seymour Ross, president of Emerson College, studio of Eduard Du Buron, 1126 Boylston Street, 8:15.

Military Order of the World War: "Army Day" meeting, Brig.-Gen. Henry J. Reilly and Mr. William Howard Gardiner, speakers, Faneuil Hall, 8:15. Open to public.

Tufts College: Presentation of "Chimes of Normandy," by Elizabeth Peabody Operetta Association, benefit scholarship fund, Jackson Gymnasium, 8:15.

Producers' Council Club of Boston: Supper meeting, talk, "Radio City," by Mr. Harvey Wiley Corbett, Engineers' Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, 6:30.

Salon of Allied Arts: Meeting, talk, "Astronomical Pot-Pourri," by Prof. Loring B. Andrews of Harvard, also music, 389 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:15.

Hunnewell Club Players: Performance of "The New Poor," clubhouse, Church Street, Newton, 8:15.

Quota Club: Dinner meeting, illustrated talk, "Traveling With Brush and Pencil," by Miss Helen E. Cleaves, Boston Public Schools art director, Perkins Hall, 284 Boylston Street, 6:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Presentation of masque, "The Royal Gift," benefit Boston Emergency Relief Campaign, Fenway Court, 9.

Amateurs of Brookline: Presentation of 'Hawk Island," Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8:15.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "Goat Trails in Glacier National Park," by Mr. W. Stephen Thomas, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Pioneer Club supper meeting, 6:15.

New England Ladies' Hairdressers Association: Directors' meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Boston City Club: Lecture, "Let Nature Take Its Course," by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of M. I. T., also organ recital, 14 Somerset Street, 7:15.

American Chemical Society: Dinner, Boston rubber group, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts — "Goethe's Love, Friederike," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m. (German language class by Professor Meister, 9.)

Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," film, 2:30, 8:20 p. m.

Copley—"Dick Whittington," 8:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Harvard Woman's Club: Meeting, talk on Harvard loan fund, by Dean Hanford, also music, Hotel Vendome, 2.

M. I. T.: Final Aldred lecture, "Straight Thinking," by Dr. C. F. Hirshfield, Detroit Edison Company chief of research, Room 10-250, 3.

Camp Fire Girls: Training institute for guardians, public demonstrations, Hotel Statler, beginning 9, through Saturday.

Lee School Alumnæ Association: Afternoon bridge, benefit Associate Nursery School, Hotel Statler.

Old South Women's Guild: Rummage sale, Union Congregational Church, 485 Columbus Avenue, all day.

Eastern College Personal Officers' Association: Annual spring conference on "Who Should Go to College?" Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, through Saturday.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "The Romance of Shoes," 11 and 2:30, and "Astronomy," 1:45; Stamp Club meeting, 4; also New England Arts and Crafts exhibition; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Colonial portraits, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Theaters

Fine Arts — "Goethe's Love, Friederike," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m. Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," film, 2:30, 8:20 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; sixteenth century French engravings; and modern illustrated books.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 3; closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Fifteenth and early sixteenth century German prints; etchings and engravings from the Museum Collection; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including some drawings from the Loeser Collection and some Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; Special Exhibition, water colors by modern American artists.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain — Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Native birds in water color by Mr. John D. Smith of the Boston Society of Natural History; North American Indian beadwork and pottery; ivory carvings; Chinese embroideries; old-fashioned valentines; stamp posters; airplane models; and many permanent exhibits of interest.

Jordan Marsh Company Gallery, Ninth Floor, Jordan Marsh Company Annex—Exhibition by contemporary artists of New England.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibitions of etchings, engravings and mezzotints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by Mary Brewster Hazelton. Through April 8.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Flower paintings by Edna Ellis Baylor. Through April 7.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Annual members' exhibition. Also Henry R. Shepley's gold medal prize model for the New York Medical Center. Through April 8.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings by Frederick Garrison Hall. Through April 10.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Carved birds, by Francis G. Shaw. Through April 15.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings by Emile A. Gruppe, April 3-15.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street — Recent paintings and drawings by Emanuele Romano. (No closing date assigned.)

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street—Exhibition posters published by the Patronato Nacional del Turismo, April 3-15.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Animal drawings by V. Vatagin.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Weather

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with rain tonight and Friday morning; not much change in temperature; minimum temperature tonight near 42; moderate east to south winds shifting to westerly Friday afternoon.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, rain tonight and Friday morning; slightly warmer tonight.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain late tonight or Friday; warmer in north and extreme west portions tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight and Friday; warmer tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, rain tonight and probably Friday morning; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northwest or east winds over north portion and fresh southeast or south winds shifting to west or northwest Friday afternoon over south portion, and overcast weather with occasional showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	48	64	Montreal	34	44
Bismarck	30	50	Nantucket	44	52
Boston	44	59	New Orleans	64	72
Buffalo	56	56	New York	52	64
Calgary	32	54	Norfolk, Va.	62	66
Charleston	66	88	North Platte	30	48
Chicago	42	58	Philadelphia	50	62
Cincinnati	52	70	Phoenix, Ariz.	46	78
Denver	32	40	Pittsburgh	52	58
Eastport, Me.	40	46	Portland, Me.	38	54
Hatteras	66	66	Raleigh	62	72
Honolulu, T.H.		72	St. Louis	44	60
Y.p.m. April 5	68		St. Paul	32	38
Helena, Mont.	32	52	Salt Lake City	34	48
Huron, S. D.	32	36	San Francisco	54	64
Jacksonville	66	72	Santa Fe, N.M.	26	44
Kansas City	38	52	Seattle	44	60
Key West	78	84	Tampa	74	84
Los Angeles	56	74	Washington	56	66
Memphis	48	64	Wichita, Kan.	32	56
Miami, Fla.	78	80	Williston, N.D.	26	36

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 6.
B—Maximum April 5.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 8:08 p. m., Friday 8:27 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:45 p. m.

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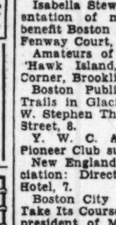
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State Throws Out Vaccination Bill 'Till Next Session'

Private School Students Saved From Forced Inoculations

Proponents of compulsory vaccination in private schools got no further in their attempts to secure favorable legislation, yesterday, than they have in the last 15 years of agitation over the proposal. Legislators have become so used to throwing this legislation out the window that they did it again with only a minimum of effort.

Action on the proposals came up before the House of Representatives in the form of an adverse committee report which was accepted without debate. A move to substitute the bill for the adverse report was blocked after a few moments of lively discussion. As a result, the measure was "referred to the next annual session."

Dr. Charles G. Myles of Plymouth was the chief contender for the bill's so-called merits. He thought that after 15 years of legislative indifference, the bill should be passed over the heads of "organized minorities."

Opponents of the legislation argued that the passage of the bill would involve expenditures which the State should not be asked to shoulder at this period. They called attention to the fact, also, that many members of the medical profession were opposed to its passage.

A last-minute attempt to prevent the passage of legislation designed to reduce the salaries of all municipal employees of Boston lost out only after the close roll-call vote of 18 to 17 in the Senate which denied reconsideration of its previous vote favoring such action.

The House had time only, yesterday, for a partial study of the general appropriation bill, during which it agreed to cut $5000 from the appropriations of the national guard for transportation and expenses of camp work. It retained against considerable opposition the provisions authorizing $326,104 for work on a Winthrop breakwater and a new Point of Pines bridge over the Saugus River.

Picture Inspires Masque At Gardner Museum

First presentation of Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith's masque, "The Royal Gift," in four acts, was given last night in the music room of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum on the Fenway. The production was under the auspices of the Women's Special Gift Committee and the proceeds of last night's performance as well as those of tonight and tomorrow night, which are expected to net $5000, will be turned over to the Boston Emergency Relief Fund.

The masque was written for the museum and is based on one of the famous paintings exhibited there. This painting of "Europa and the Bull," by Titian, is regarded by many artists as the Venetian painter's masterpiece. The cast was composed for the most part of students from the Massachusetts School of Art.

Plan for Leisure Time Called Modern Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 6—Need for well-planned leisure activities was stressed today by Mr. James A. Moyer, state university extension director, speaking at the opening session of the annual meeting of the eastern district society of the American Physical Education Association in the Hotel Kimball.

Industrial employment is not to be scorned, as a return to a less mechanized order is out of the question, he declared. The machine age has brought more leisure to the people than ever before, with higher living standards and a more generally diffused culture, according to him.

Music, art and domestic science are among the essentials in this twentieth century, according to Miss Marjorie Bouve, president of the society. And these are not "frills," she says. Miss Bouve also urged greater intelligence and foresight in the planning of programs for the education and recreation of children.

Slight Gains Recorded In Some Classes of Work

Slight improvement in the demand for carpenters, painters and automobile repairmen has been noted by the public employment office of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries in its report for March, 1933. In the women's department, there were more openings for bindery and garment workers than in February, the report said.

Records, however, show heavy decreases in the number of persons wanted and in the number of positions reported filled as compared with February of 1933 and March of 1932. The bank holidays forced the volume of business to unprecedentedly low levels, according to the announcement, but, in the latter part of the month, there have been encouraging signs of recovery.

Dictatorship Rejected By Newsboyville Mayor

Members of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation have high hopes that their newly elected Mayor of Newsboyville and city councillors will be able to accomplish more proportionately with their fellow citizens than have the rulers of the leading nations of the world today. Harry Marder, elected last night as Mayor, promises to use coöperation, rather than the methods of the dictator to accomplish results.

Others who were elected were Samuel Kramer, John Lacorcia, Paul Jones, Timothy McInerney, John Ryan and George Porter, city councillors. The election followed two weeks' intensive campaigning at the foundation.

Foreigners in Paris Save Income Taxes

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

THE Council of State recently modified the law by which the income of certain taxpayers was assessed as being seven times the amount of their rental.

Henceforth in order to do this, income tax authorities must prove that such taxpayers have no real home, and if they cannot do this, they must assess the tax on the income declared by the taxpayer. This rectifies a system under which many Americans and other foreigners were very unfairly taxed.

Boston Art Notes

At the Museum

It seems to be the vogue to feature the 'nineties in the arts as though it were a sort of amusing, old-fashioned spectacle. Certainly a great deal has happened since the days when Beardsley and Lautrec, Nicholson and Simon performed with their varied sentiments and peculiarities. The art of colored lithography was carried to such heights a half-century ago as have not been surpassed. Today the print maker works in black-and-white by preference. At the Boston Museum we may see what we are missing by not making use of all the colors in the print. There is a display of prints made with delicacy, decorative beauty, and an appealing tonal scheme which reminds us of the then flourishing Degas. The word "exotic" applies to the harmonies which convey the atmosphere of an artificial and somewhat jaded taste. Mingled in these prints is the dying romanticism of the fin de siècle and the awakening realism of the début de siècle.

In a neighboring gallery there are arrayed some modern woodcuts and wood engravings. Both reveal the particular devotion of contemporary craftsmen to the use of cut and incised wood. Artists have studied the German masters, Dürer and Holbein, and have learned to make pictures which get their quality from the character of the material. Some are frankly imitators of Dürer; others, like Mr. Rockwell Kent, have worked out their own conventions of design. The stark black-and-white, the stylized figures, lend themselves to a symbolical subject matter. It is expressive, but it soon becomes tiresome. Perhaps the more outstanding wood engravings are those which are done frankly for decorative purpose, with no symbolical rivet driven through. The simplicity of the decorative prints, the free fancifulness, are far more ingratiating to the eye. The prominence of seriousness and sordidness is not an agreeable trait among artists today.

A new corridor in the print department is to be devoted to the display of books of outstanding editions with interesting illustrations. So far as is possible the original drawings of the illustrations are to be shown framed upon the walls.

D. A.

State Forest Army Told to Select 900; 15,000 Have Applied

Rearrangement of President Roosevelt's reforestation-unemployment campaign to permit payment of $2 a day to Massachusetts men who furnish their own subsistence rather than that afforded by government camps is being sought by the State.

Meanwhile, enrollment of men in Boston increased to 15,000 yesterday. Orders came from Washington headquarters of this new army of occupation to select 900 applicants in Boston for immediate training. This training will consist largely of physical conditioning to develop stamina before the men move into the woods. Local "recruiting" agents are puzzled to know just how to select 900 men out of 15,000 applicants, from the viewpoint of absolute fairness. To draw lots is considered as an unwieldly thing, but some such system of selection may be made.

Mr. Harold O. Cook, Massachusetts' chief forester, went to Washington yesterday for the White House conference of foresters today at which a definite work campaign will be charted. Mr. Cook carried with him a definite plan for putting Massachusetts' quota of job seekers to work along lines which will produce the most good for the state forest preserves.

Massachusetts officials feel that the federal forestry authority will permit the state foresters to develop their own plans for improvement. They expect that the Government will permit the state to work in conjunction with its city's welfare boards to pick the most deserving men, especially the married men with dependencies. The transportation of such men to concentration points is also expected to be a state function.

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Massachusetts-Huntington Avenue Section

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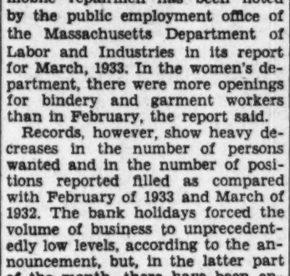
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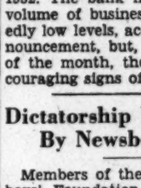
Hats, Coats, Dresses, Sweaters, Skirts
2 to 16 years
Mail orders filled promptly.
THE LITTLE LADY SHOP
651 Boylston Street, Second Floor
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BOSTON

We Specialize in Frederick Permanent Waves
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118 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
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"Goethe's Love, Friederike"
FRANZ LEHAR'S FILM OPERETTA

SILHOUETTES REVEAL
Perfection of Foundation Garments
We are prepared to assume your underdress problems and give you the perfect outline so necessary at the present time.

Custom-made and Ready-to-Wear Foundation Garments
Silken Underthings and Negligees
Prices Substantially Reduced
MYRA CHAPIN
308 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Telephone KEN. 7241

New SPRING HATS
selected from distinctive creations. Prices predicated upon present-day requirements.
Renovating is given special attention.

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DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE
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Careful and Courteous Drivers
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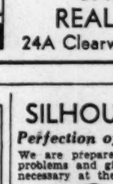
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When in need of optical work, examining of eyes, prescriptions for glasses, new glasses to be designed to fit the contour of your face, consult with
Dr. B. MILLROOD, Opt. D.
Optometrist and Eyesight Specialist for 20 years.
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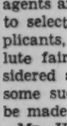
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MEN'S SHOES
Solid leather—Brockton made—newest 1933 style at our original 1876 price
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QUALITY WORK AT LOW PRICES
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Cafe Minerva
at 216 Huntington Avenue, Boston
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Reputed Cuisine
Exceptional Service
Week-Day Luncheon 40c
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Music Every Evening
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284 Mass. Ave., Cor. Falmouth St.
Quality Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Groceries
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Now in its new location, 165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 35c-40c
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Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

When you patronize these uptown advertisers, please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Wire Men Expect Clear Definition Of News Matter

Hope Press Wireless Suit Will Settle Subject Once and for All

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 6—A satisfactory definition of what characterizes press messages in both domestic and international communications is expected to emerge from the case of Press Wireless now pending before the Federal Radio Commission.

Counsel for both Press Wireless and its major competitors who are appearing as respondents have indicated out of court that they hope for a decision which will once and for all settle this question and require all communications utilities to handle messages in the same standard categories.

The dispute arises out of the contention of Press Wireless that running stock quotations when handled for a foreign news agency partake of press character even though said agency sells them to banks, stock brokers and other individuals prior to their publication in newspapers.

Counsel for R. C. A., Western Union, Mackay Radio and other respondents have insisted that running quotations should not be sent at press rates unless they are intended for newspaper publication prior to their sale to other clients, and have attempted to make this point in their cross-questioning of witnesses.

It is the opinion, out of court, of the R. C. A. counsel, that the latter interpretation would be in harmony with the regulations of the Madrid convention governing communications between countries, which has not yet been ratified by the United States, but in the preparation of which it actively participated.

All parties to the case generally agree that an authoritative definition by the Radio Commission of press matter would be of service to all communications companies. At present, each establishes its own definition, as a result of which some handle at low press rates, material for which others charge full commercial rates.

Testimony yesterday by Mr. Joseph Pierson, president of Press Wireless, was intended to show the importance to newspapers and news agencies of financial news and up-to-the-minute running stock quotations.

He also went into details of the arrangement whereby from Oct. 10 to Nov. 16, 1932, Press Wireless transmitted running stock quotations from the offices of Halgarten & Co., in New York to Vaz Dias, Dutch news agency in Amsterdam. It developed during the testimony that a Dutch stock brokerage house received the quotations as well as Vaz Dias, which in the opinion of the respondents was an illegal use of the circuit.

Press Wireless sought to establish its right to handle such quotations for Vaz Dias regardless of what subsequent use the receiver might make of them, in view of the fact that Vaz Dias is primarily a news agency.

Los Angeles Official Convicted of Bribery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 6—After deliberating 29 hours, a jury here found Mr. Sidney T. Graves, former chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, guilty of accepting an $80,000 bribe while in office.

Defense attorneys, charging a defective trial, plan an appeal to higher courts. The evidence was largely circumstantial. Mr. Graves, it was charged, accepted a bribe from McDonald & Kahn, Inc., contractors, for the erection of a $25,000,000 flood control dam on the San Gabriel River. The grand jury reported the indictment just a few hours before the case would have been barred under the statute of limitations.

The prosecution alleged that Mr. Graves was paid $80,000 for influencing the Board of Supervisors to pay the contractors $830,700 in settlement of the contract when it had decided to abandon the dam project after the state engineer had pronounced the site to be hazardous. County attorneys are planning a civil suit to recover a portion of the settlement.

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MARTINIQUE
BROADWAY AT 32ND STREET
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• Single room with bath
$2.50 • $3.00 • $3.50

• Double room with bath
$3.50 • $4.00 • $5.00

Direction: American Hotels Corp

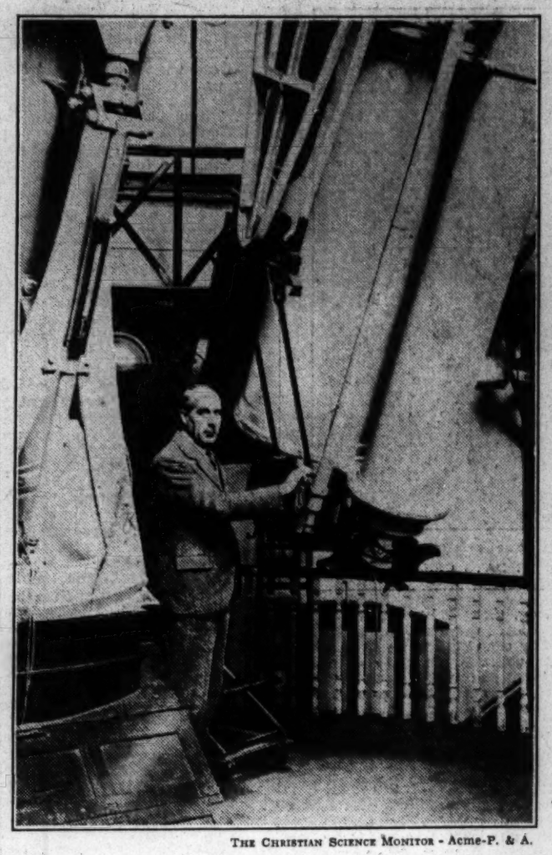
PURE flavor and sugar are combined to make these delicious bits of candied sunshine. Smooth, satisfying, crystal clear candy tablets. Your choice of flavors—lemon, lime and orange. Baby Ruth Fruit Drops are delicious and pure—only a cent for a package of 10.

CURTISS CANDY COMPANY
CHICAGO
Otto Schnering, President

Other Candies: Baby Ruth Buddies, Butterfinger, Buy Jiminy, Dip, Ostrich Egg, Chocolate Buy Jiminy, Milk Nut Loaf, Baby Ruth Chocolate Drops, Baby Ruth Peppermint Mints, Baby Ruth Wintergreen Mints and Baby Ruth Root Beer Mints—only 1¢ a package.

Also Baby Ruth, Butterfinger and Buy Jiminy in generous 5¢ packages.

He Finds His 'Place in the Sun'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Acme-P. & A.

DR. HAROLD SPENCER JONES
The New Astronomer Royal of England Has Just Taken Up His New Duties.

Dr. Jones stands by the "tools of his trade," the great telescopes with which he will scan the heavens in pursuit of that knowledge that helps mankind to gain some slight insight into the material universe. The picture was taken at the Greenwich Observatory, England.

Astronomy to Get New Decimal Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 6—Astronomers and physicists seeking exceptional degree of accuracy in their mathematical calculations have just been given a simplified process. It is a system for computing trigonometrical figures to eight decimal places and was developed here by Mr. Paul Herget, assistant at the University of Cincinnati's Mount Lookout Observatory, according to an announcement by university officials.

In discussing Mr. Herget's system, Dr. Edward I. Yowell, director of the university's observatory, said, "A four-place table occupies 20 pages, and a six-place table fills a complete volume of 270 pages, while, because of the tremendous bulk and consequent expense, an eight-place table has never been published.

"Astronomers frequently must compute to eight decimal places when extreme accuracy is needed. It is here that Mr. Herget's method bridges the gap. With the use of his table, which fills but one page, and an ordinary computing machine, the astronomer can readily secure the desired computation."

Air Line to Speed Up Coast-to-Coast Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 6—From coast to coast in 18 or 19 hours instead of the 27 hours required by present air schedules, is promised by United Air Lines, in announcing the acquisition of a new fleet of transport planes able to fly three miles a minute.

The new planes have a top speed of 182 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 165 miles.

Two Committees Report Out Steps In Farm Program

Processors' Tax and Bond Mortgage Bills on Way in the Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 6 — The Roosevelt farm program made rapid progress in the Senate yesterday as two committees gave favorable reports to detached parts of the proposals.

From the Banking and Currency Committee the farm mortgage bill, permitting the Government to issue a maximum of $2,000,000,000 in interest-guaranteed bonds to exchange for farm mortgages was reported out.

The purpose of this measure is to scale down farm interest rates and reduce the principal of outstanding national farm indebtedness. At the same time the Senate Agriculture Committee reported out the even more elaborate proposal to boost commodity prices of key farm products by a tax on processors and a complicated system of acreage reduction.

In reporting out the Administration's farm bill, the Agriculture Committee included an attack on deflation said to be fostered by the Reserve System and declared that without some form of currency relief the proposals to raise commodity prices would "not alone afford the relief which the farmer must have to enable him to survive economically."

Bringing farm prices to a parity with other commodities—the maximum objective of the new bill—would not enable the farmer to meet fixed charges of taxes, interest, debts and necessary expenses, the report stated.

"We recommend that existing policies of selling bills," the report declared, "United States securities and deflating the currency and credit must be reversed, and that a sufficient volume of money be placed in circulation to replace the currency hoarded and to supplement the bank credit or deposit money now frozen in the banks of the country."

Women Promote Citizen Councils For Better Films

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 6—More wholesome motion-picture fare for children is promised through the rapid spread of the "Better Films Council" idea, Mrs. Richard M. McClure, told a conference of county Parent-Teacher Association leaders here yesterday. Mrs. McClure, chairman of the Motion Picture Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is a leader in the movement to establish these citizens' councils.

Representatives of as many local civic organizations as possible are invited to joint the councils, Mrs. McClure explained. Their work is first, to persuade exhibitors to show pictures suitable for children on week-ends, and then to go back to their organizations and get audience support for the good pictures.

A considerable body of material is now available for measuring the quality of current movies, Mrs. McClure said. Seven national organizations have pre-view groups at Hollywood.

The educatonal value of good films and still pictures was emphasized to the parent-teacher group by Mr. Paul Edwards, director of visual education in the Chicago public schools, and Miss S. Naomi Anderson, field supervisor, who showed pictures used in teaching geography. A test made in sixth grade teaching here showed that children made from 15 to 20 per cent better grades when lantern slides supplemented the geography book.

Veterans' Expense Ran Into Billions, Gen. Hines Shows

Roosevelt Reveals Costs to Refute Propaganda Being Spread

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—Enormous expenditure, running to $1,203,000,000 would have been required in addition to all present expenses if the Government had continued its war veterans' policies, President Roosevelt announced today.

Thus not only will the estimated saving of some $400,000,000 be made in the next and in succeeding fiscal years, but an entirely separate disbursement of $1,250,000,000, devoted exclusively to expansion, has been avoided. The burden which previous veterans legislation was putting on the public treasury had scarcely been realized. But President Roosevelt instructed Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans affairs, to draft an estimate of the obligation which the nation had shouldered. His computation revealed the colossal total.

General Hines reported:

"Had the Federal Government continued its policy to build both hospital and domiciliary facilities to meet the estimated maximum requirements for these services under the laws in effect prior to the Act of March 20, 1933, an additional construction program involving appropriations of approximately $160,000,000 would have been required. Further, the operation of these increased facilities up to and including the peak year for each class of service would have entailed an estimated expediture of $1,043,000,000."

These savings total $1,203,000,000. Such economies are over and above those in connection with hospital and domiciliary facilities which will accrue from material reductions in the present load. They are merely averted new spending.

Critics of the veterans' disbursements had generally based their objections on the $1,000,000,000 a year which was called for at present. They seldom realized, as these figures reveal, that the billion-dollar program was merely a beginning, and that in coming years the nation had bound itself to a far greater total.

President Roosevelt's statement was intended to bring vividly to public consciousness a realization of the staggering load which had been tossed from its shoulders. He hopes to controvert the propaganda now springing up in circles sympathetic to veterans, which would attack his emergency legislation and wreak punishment on legislators who supported him.

Monetary Link Urged

TORONTO, April 6 (AP)—The National Dairy Council of Canada in annual session here yesterday heard its past president, Mr. F. E. M. Robinson of Richmond, Que., ask that it take a stand in favor of linking the Canadian dollar to the pound sterling.

Mr. Robinson urged also the council express its view on the need or lack of need for a national efficiency campaign in the Canadian dairy industry and on a measure for control of the fluid milk business as a public utility.

Sofia 'Hello Girls' Must Show School Diploma Nowadays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg.—No telephone girls will be appointed to posts in Bulgaria unless they have had a high school education. This shows the progress made in Bulgarian education since the liberation of the country from Turkey half a century ago, when 95 per cent of the Bulgarian women were illiterate, women teachers were rare, and women civil servants unknown.

Now there are so many girls with high school and university diplomas that after occupying more than half of the teaching posts, filling hundreds of government offices and entering art, literary and newspaper circles they have invaded the telephone centrals.

The Bulgarian girls have attained complete equality with their brothers in the matter of getting education, and then running around, diploma in hand, to hunt jobs.

Linguists Aid Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOLTON, Eng.—A register of local linguists is being compiled here by the newly-formed Industrial Development Committee. Their services are to be called upon when foreigners, unable to speak the British tongue fluently, visit the town on business in connection with new industries.

Cotton Industry In Britain Appeals For State's Help

Revision of Distribution Methods Urged in Lancashire Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Government control or assistance for the British cotton industry were called for in a resolution adopted at a meeting here of the Legislative Council of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association.

The resolution, drafted by a subcommittee formed to investigate the condition of the cotton industry, stated: "We are apprehensive of the continued depression within the industry. . . . We still believe that the formation of larger units of production in both spinning and weaving sections is essential to recovery. It is apparent to us that the marketing methods of our industry are not what they should be. Both the reports of 1930 and of the Economic Mission to the Far East, 1930-31, call attention to the difficulties that are inherent in our methods of distribution.

"The position is now so serious that nothing short of Government assistance or control will contribute to an alleviation of the loss of capital resources and the prevention of the unemployment which now exists."

Beer Tax Falls Short

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Beer taxation in Britain produced £64,554,000 in the 10 months April 1, 1932 to Jan. 31, 1933. This leaves £15,445,000 to be collected in February and March if this year's budget estimate for the beer tax is to be realized.

Judge Nisley's by quality—not by price

She was "hard to fit"

The 1933 Miss Robinson

Are You a Robinson?
If you are a Robinson just step into our store and ask for a leaflet giving short history and coat-of-arms (in colors) of this family. Free for the asking. "Before you can say Jack Robinson!" is a phrase implying a brief space of time which is explained in this history.

Seattle, Washington
March 13, 1933

Nisley Co.
Columbus Ohio

Dear Sirs

A little over a month ago I was in need of shoes and was so impressed by your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor that I went to your branch store here.

Now I have always been hard to fit so imagine my surprise to find that the first shoe tried on fitted perfectly and was just what I wanted. I walked out of the store with them on my feet and have worn them constantly since then.

I have been complimented many times on their appearance as have recommended your shoes to many people

I have never had such comfort in shoes that cost several times as much.

A shoe-maker who put rubber lifts on the heels remarked about the quality of the leather and the fine workmanship and was surprised when I told him how little I had paid for them.

So you may count me as a satisfied customer who will continue to patronize a Monitor Advertiser who presents such fine merchandise.

Yours most sincerely,
(Mrs) Nelle G. Amsbary
1115 East Thomas St
Seattle, Wash.

Fine quality, flexibility, shape-holding comfort!

"Fitting Facts New to You" sent on receipt of your name and address

Miss Mackenzie is in just the right shade of grey kid. Also provided in Corosan shade simulated lizard.

Not only has Miss Wells the necessary style "punch" in perforations but will give excellent service. Lined with kid. Shown in Corosan shade and soon in white. A kindred style with high heels also shown.

Nisley Beautiful Shoes in the exact size you require $4

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES (Headquarters, 110 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.)

Atlanta, Ga., 68 Whitehall St., S.W.
Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Boston, Mass., 145 Tremont Street
Buffalo, N. Y., 564 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

I LEARNED SOMETHING THIS MORNING THAT'S GOING TO GIVE ME HOURS OF FREEDOM EVERY MONDAY
LET ME IN ON THE SECRET, BARBARA!
THERE'S A SOAP CALLED RINSO, USE IT NEXT WASHDAY AND YOU WON'T NEED TO SCRUB OR BOIL —RINSO DOES YOUR WASH WHILE YOU TAKE IT EASY
IMAGINE THAT! LET'S BOTH TRY IT

NEXT WASHDAY
I'M SO THRILLED! MY WASH SOAKED 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER! AND ISN'T RINSO EASY ON THE HANDS?
YOU BET! TRY RINSO FOR DISHWASHING, TOO, BARBARA. IT'S GRAND
DALTON VALENTINE

These NO-SCRUB suds double the life of clothes

SCRUBBING wears holes in metal washboards—*think what it does to clothes!* No wonder you have to buy shirts, towels and other things so frequently!

But now you can say goodbye to scrubbing. You can throw away your washboard. Rinso's lively suds *soak* out dirt. Clothes last 2 or 3 times longer! This way you get a whiter wash than ever, too. Colored things stay bright and clear.

Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Rich, long-lasting suds—safe for the finest cottons and linens. The home-making experts of 316 leading newspapers—the makers of 40 famous washing machines—recommend Rinso. Great for dishes, too, and for all cleaning. *Wonderfully easy on hands.* Get the BIG package.

Rinso

The biggest-selling package soap in America

RICHMAN BROTHERS CLOTHES
$18.50

When you can buy clothes as fine as ours for as little as $18.50, it seems to us that it's plain extravagance to pay more and it's no economy to pay less.

Our clothes are made of the choicest woolen and worsted materials. They are expertly made in our own tailoring shops, under our own supervision and with our 80 years of clothes making experience.

They are smartly and correctly styled. They are guaranteed to fit perfectly and give you complete and lasting satisfaction for a long time. You couldn't get more if you paid several times our one low price of $18.50

Direct from factory to you without middleman's profit.

RICHMAN BROTHERS

A National Institution of 63 Stores in 58 Cities

STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Washington, D. C.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.
Erie, Pa.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Altoona, Pa.
Johnstown, Pa.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Elmira, N. Y.
New Castle, Pa.
Lancaster, Pa.
Jamestown, N. Y.
Washington, Pa.

Alabama Miners Turn Farmers On Part-Time Basis

Company Provides Way for Men to Supplement Wage Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Coal miners have turned farmers and idle lands above coal mines converted into rent-free farms and gardens in a readjustment program sponsored in three Alabama mining villages by the Alabama Fuel & Iron Company of this city.

Able to furnish only limited employment in the mines on account of the drop in the demand for coal, the company inaugurated this self-help plan and as a result 1800 miners are taking their food requirements from fields, gardens, orchards, pigpens and pasture lots. No employee has found it necessary to call on the Red Cross for help.

The company's mines at Overton, Acmar and Margaret, all near Birmingham, are working two days weekly. Miners devote the other days of the week to a program laid down by the company which calls for a goal this year for each able-bodied employee of the company tilling five acres of land, planting six fruit trees, raising 20 bushels of corn and 20 bushels of potatoes, curing 100 pounds of meat and canning 100 quarts of vegetables. Land in cultivation this year totals 2000 acres.

Every employee is required to adopt this program or else quit the company's house and join the ranks of the unemployed. But to those who coöperate, the company supplies mules for plowing and tending the land, the services of a college trained agriculturist, fruit trees for planting, the land free and offers great economies in purchases of seeds, porkers and fertilizer. Employees have cooperated heartily.

A vision of what an industrial concern may do for its employees was caught by Mr. Charles F. DeBardeleben, president, on a visit to Italy in 1927. His first step was to demonstrate that mining camps may be converted from eyesores into things of beauty. The company stimulated the planting of shrubbery, cleanliness of premises, parks, playgrounds and flowers. Employees were paid to paint their own houses. The company's office buildings set examples in the camps for neatness and beauty. Garden clubs, for both white and Negro women, were organized at each of the camps.

Two years ago this program was carried further to take care of employees who worked only one-third of the time in the mines, and the program has been expanded this year. A visit to the mining properties is in some respect like a visit to a plantation, but a plantaton built on sloping mountain tops and over coal seams, and properly terraced. The camp peace officers have become farm overseers.

Employees, inspired by the company's example, are voluntarily making many improvements about their homes. Walls are being built, sidewalks set down, paths lined with shrubbery. Beauty is becoming a part of the people's lives.

Budget Margin Cut Down to $200,000,000

(Continued from Page 1)

try, placing heavy penalties on continued hoarding after May 1.

Issued another Executive order naming Mr. Robert Fechner, experienced social worker, director of his emergency conservation work, and setting aside $10,000,000 to begin mobilization of 250,000 unemployed.

In a White House statement announced that 25,000 of these men had been enrolled already and that their conditioning in army camps was beginning.

Announced that legislation would speedily go to Congress to seek authority by which he can break down tariff barriers confronting American exports, by means of reciprocal accord.

Assured that the Interstate Commerce Commission would not be disturbed as regulatory machinery for the railroads is drafted within a few days.

New Rehabilitation Message

Announced that the Muscle Shoals and Tennessee River basin message would go to Congress before the end of the week, to prepare the way for another vast stroke in national rehabilitation and preparation for the future.

Approved the bill allowing sale of beer in the District of Columbia.

Announced that the reformed veterans' legislation, carried out under executive order, would save the country $1,123,000,000 in entirely new expenditures over a period of years.

Declared that he would not now approach Congress for authority to deal with war debts.

And in addition to these 10 items, the President, as previously described, issued orders to departments to prune $300,000,000 from their estimated expenditures and sent an informal invitation to Prime Minister MacDonald.

If these 12 steps do not constitute a full day's work in the history of any President, anywhere, then veteran Washington observers would like to see its peer.

Decision Counts for Much

In striking fashion, too, quite apart from these positive acts, the whole of Washington hangs upon the President's decision. Other legislative matters on Capitol Hill depend entirely upon the Executive's judgment. Not the least of them is the Official Secrets bill, which was drastically amended yesterday by action of two executive departments on President Roosevelt's instructions.

Similarly, the World Court was held in committee for a more auspicious moment to let loose the apparently inevitable floods of oratory. The arms embargo measure hangs upon the presidential word. Structure of the farm bill, the Glass banking bill, and virtually every other contemplated measure, is similarly contingent upon the White House.

That is the domestic picture.

And now the doors swing open upon the world. Mr. MacDonald will soon be here. When he comes, President Roosevelt will have his domestic decks swept relatively clean, and an international negotiation perhaps surpassing anything the world has seen will be ready to begin.

Turnips Take Place of Black Diamonds

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, MINERS AS FARMERS ON THEIR DAYS OFF

Canadian Poet Honored For His Literary Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Dr. Charles G. D. Roberts was tendered a national tribute at the recent meeting of the Elson Club, a literary organization, at Burwash Hall here, under the chairmanship of Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of Ontario. Canadian poetry, in its relation to the poetry of England and America was the subject of an address by Dr. Roberts, who in his 60 years of writing has brought pleasure and inspiration to thousands of readers. Dean of Canadian Letters, Dr. Roberts has probably done more than any other Canadian to win a place for Canadian poetry in the book of world poetry.

The appreciation gift of $1000 for Dr. Roberts had been nearly all received. Dr. Roberts' "At Thy Voice My Heart Awakes," set to music by Dr. Healey Willan, was sung by Campbell McInnes.

Electric Company In Massachusetts Profits by Slump

Hudson Cuts Rate Three Times Since 1929 and Pays Town $35,000

By LELAND D. WOOD

Manager Light and Power Department of Hudson, Mass.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUDSON, Mass., April 6—Persistent newspaper advertising, low rates, and good service has enabled the Light and Power Department of this town to show a continuous and healthy growth during these recent years of economic stress, and has made it necessary to enlarge its generating station to care for this additional business.

The department changed its source of electricity from steam and purchased power to complete Diesel engine generation in 1929. Since that time the department has reduced its rates three times, now enjoying the lowest average rates in Massachusetts, has built up a surplus sufficient to entirely pay for the recent enlargement, and, at the same time, has contributed $35,000 to the general treasury of the town to help reduce taxes.

The growth in output over preceding years since 1928 has been 21 per cent for 1929, 9 per cent for 1930, 10 per cent for 1931 and 4 per cent for 1932, and amounts to 25 per cent since January, 1930, the beginning of the present business conditions. Since January, 1931, the average domestic or house use of electricity per customer has increased from 408 kilowatt hours per year to 648 kilowatt hours per year, or 59 per cent.

This increase in the home use of electricity has more than offset the losses caused by reduced manufacturing activity and this growth is permanent because the home use of electricity like the home use of soap is constant whether business is good or bad.

Good Time to Expand

There were two other excellent reasons for expanding the generating station at this time: first, the price of all commodities entering into the construction of this enlargement such as engines, auxiliaries, electrical equipment and building materials seemed to be at their lowest figure; second, the employment of local labor, and the use of local contractors so far as feasible on the work would help to alleviate the local unemployment situation. About 70 otherwise unemployed citizens and property owners were thus benefited.

The enlargement and modernization which has just been completed included installation of a 1200-horsepower, six-cylinder, four-cycle, mechanical injection Diesel engine, directly connected to an 835-kilowatt, 2300-volt, 60-cycle, three-phase generator, and a 20-kilowatt exciter. Other new equipment includes water circulating pumps, oil pumps, a combined gasoline engine and motor-oil purefiers and new street lighting driven air compressor, centrifugal equipment.

The economy of this station is shown by comparison with figures recently released by the United States geological survey. The best fuel rates burning oil under steam boilers in 1931 was 10.23 kilowatt hours a gallon, while Hudson in 1932 burning oil directly in the cylinders experienced a rate of 11.76 kilowatt hours a gallon or 15 per cent better. The operating costs of electricity at the switchboard in 1932 were 7.6 mills per kilowatt hour and 8.9 mills including depreciation, interest and bond repayments. The best results of the former steam station were 22.3 mills and 23.7 mills, respectively, a reduction of 66 per cent.

Comparisons Tell Story

The accounting methods of municipal lighting plants have always been the target of the privately owned utilities. Comparison of the 1930 results of Hudson's experience with that of the largest privately owned utility in New England, from records at the State House, shows Hudson's total operating costs including depreciation were 2 cents per kilowatt hour, the private utility's cost was 1.41 cents per kilowatt hour. Hudson's overhead including interest and bond repayments amounted to 2.7 mills per kilowatt hour and the private utilities overhead including taxes, dividends, and interest amount to 13.6 mills per kilowatt hour. The final costs were 2.3 cents per kilowatt hour for Hudson and 2.76 cents for the private utility, a difference of 16 per cent to Hudson's credit. It might be contended that Hudson pays no taxes. The private utility's total taxes amounted to 3.6 mills per kilowatt houd and adding this figure to Hudson's overhead it will be seen that there is still a difference of 3 per cent to Hudson's credit.

The success of municipal ownership today is due to the control being so close to the people, the real owners. The controversy between private and municipal plants is not one of technical methods involved but of the attitude of the persons in actual control toward the public. Municipal ownership offers service, something given to the public; private ownership offers gain, somehour and adding this figure to lies the difference. If private utilities shall be administered with wisdom and justice to the public as well as to the owners, then, and then only, will private control continue.

Election Shut Out Drys, Churchman Declares

The last election was "fixed so no one could vote dry," Mr. Clarence True Wilson, executive secretary of the Methodist Episcopal board of temperance, prohibition and public morals, charged yesterday in an address at the 137th annual New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Winthrop. The people have been fooled, he declared. They were assured that the saloon could never come back. Now every wet in the country is planning for the return of the saloon.

Dr. Wilson blamed the conspiracies of millionaire wets against poor drys, the wet press, and scheming politicians for the passage of the beer bill. More than 600 clergymen and lay members of the church applauded the executive secretary's remarks.

Brewer Opposes 'Jubilee' Welcome For Legal Beer

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Col. Jacob Ruppert threw the weight of his position as president of the United States Brewers Association yesterday against a "carnival" welcoming of 3.2 per cent beer in the early hours of April 7.

A large part of the country goes off the near beer standard at 12:01 a. m., local time, tomorrow. In 19 states and the District of Columbia sale of beer containing 3.2 per cent alcohol by weight (4 per cent by volume) becomes legal at that time.

Brewers in some of those states plan to deliver beer as soon as it becomes legal. Others, ruling out jubilee parties at midnight, say beer will not be delivered much before breakfast time. The 19 states in which beer becomes legal at 12:01 a. m. are Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware (in Wilmington only), Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin.

Six other states have set specific later dates for legal sales of beer. They are Louisiana, April 13; Vermont, May 1; North Carolina, May 1; Wyoming, May 28; West Virginia, June 8; North Dakota, July 1, and District of Columbia, legal Friday to any over 18. Still others have proposals pending to legalize beer.

Kansas City Employees To Choose Jobs or Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6—Kansas City's police and firemen will not drink beer and hold their jobs.

This was the edict handed down by Mr. Eugene C. Reppert, director of police, and Mr. L. C. Johnson, director of the fire department.

Mr. Johnson said any member of the fire department found drinking an alcoholic beverage while on duty, or in a uniform, while off duty, in a public place, would be dismissed. Likewise none of the beverage will go to a police officer in uniform.

Philadelphia Police Stand By in Full Force

PHILADELPHIA, April 6 (AP)—Philadelphia's entire police force will be on duty for the return of legal beer tonight.

Days off have been canceled and the men working the day shift have been ordered to report again at 10 p. m. to handle traffic and celebrators.

The city's welcome of legal beer's return, however, promises to be decorus, for hotels and other places have taken a stand against undue hilarity and plan to place the beverage on sale with little ado.

Toronto University Journal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—"Commerce Journal" is the name of a new publication, designed specially for students in commerce, finance and political science, to be issued in the near future at the University of Toronto. Articles from the president, Dr. H. J. Cody; Prof. E. J. Urwick, head of the department of political science; Prof. Gilbert Jackson; Dr. H. A. Innis; Dr. H. M. Cassidy; Mr. A. F. W. Plumptre; Mr. D. C. McGregor and others are to be included in the first number. Mr. R. E. S. Green, president of the Commerce Club; Mr. H. J. C. Jackson, vice-president, and Mr. J. S. Beatty are in charge of the publication.

Italians to Insist On Keeping Treaty To 4-Power Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Council of the League and that revision of the peace treaties be carried out as laid down in Article 19 of the Covenant. On these two points Italy is expected to maintain an unyielding attitude. Once, however, these two points are accepted by the three great powers, Italy is prepared to enter into direct negotiations to make minor modifications which would render practical application of the plan easier.

Rome's Four-Power Plan Decried in Polish Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

WARSAW, April 5—Categorical refusal to have anything to do with any four-power pact such as has been proposed by Signor Mussolini and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in their Rome conversations and indorsed in theory this week by the Quai d'Orsay, has been published in the semiofficial Gazeta Polska here today.

It is understood that the Polish ambassadors at London and Paris have already communicated the Polish views on the matter to the British and French Governments in strong terms. The Government's action is regarded in dipomatic circles as marking a definite cooling in Franco-Polish friendliness, which hitherto have been the corner stone of policy for both countries.

The Gazeta Polska article declares the present negative French policy is calculated to destroy the League of Nations. It is necessary, the article continues, to dispel the French "illusion" that Poland could in any way coöperate in a four-power pact. In particular Poland could not accept the procedure that other powers, which are not members of the four-power concert, should be invited to discuss problems which concern them at the behest of the four powers, whoever they may be.

In the Polish view, the method laid down in the League Covenant provides "the only legal procedure" for regulation of international problems.

Poland, the Gazeta adds, is always ready to conduct bilateral negotiations in the usual way with any power, big or small. But nobody can compel Poland to take part in the debates of a four-power bloc, on occasions deemed suitable by those four powers.

France, the Gazeta significantly says, "labors under a completely wrong delusion" if it counts on any other attitude on the part of its "Polish ally."

The article concludes that Poland will not regard any four-power decisions as binding on itself and will take no part whatsoever in the deliberations.

Hospital Sweepstakes Forwarded in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 6— After considerable opposition, the hospital sweepstakes bill, authorizing the Attorney-General in the respective provinces to permit one hospital sweepstake within the province in each calendar year, passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 31 to 24.

Similar bills introduced into the upper house on two previous occasions had been killed, but this one won through only because it restricted the gambling in frequency and to one specific purpose. Senator J. J. Hughes dubbed such legislation a retrogressive step and said he trusted that the Commons would reject it. Senators Robert Forke and George P. Graham also opposed the bill, declaring that the disadvantages outweighed any advantage that might accrue to the hospital.

Virginia Trucks Hold Safety Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Motor vehicle fleets operated by Richmond industries and business houses performed an excellent service in reducing automobile accidents in 1932, one of the outstanding accomplishments being that of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company's fleet, which operates 130,707 vehicle hours, or a distance of 553,713 miles, with a single minor accident, according to William M. Myers, director of the Richmond Safety Council.

In the interfleet contest conducted by the safety council last year for the best record in eliminating motor vehicle accidents, the local fleets were divided into three groups: those operating more than 100,000 vehicle hours in 1932; those operating from 50,000 to 100,000 vehicle hours, and those operating less than 50,000 hours.

The department of public works, operating 278,089 miles, came next, and others, in the order of their standing, were: Continental Baking Company, 108,138 miles; truck division, Virginia Electric & Power Company, 193,329 vehicle hours; bus division of the same company, 334,055 hours, or a total of 3,452,975 miles.

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Maxim Views Mars 'Canal' Lines As Evidence of Engineering Skill

HARTFORD, Conn., April 6 (AP)—Maintaining that intelligent beings probably exist on Mars, and envisioning the possibility of interstellar radio within some 25 years' time, Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim now joins the ranks of those who give credence to a belief that Martian "canals" are the gigantic work of a race of creatures far more advanced than we are.

These views of the noted engineer and inventor of the Maxim silencer are in his new book, "Life's Place in the Cosmos."

Mr. Maxim shows maps which give the geography of Mars including most of the "canals" which have been reported to date and which he maintains cannot be accounted for except as the work of intelligent creatures struggling to live in a world where there has been a shortage of water for hundreds of thousands of years.

A pioneer himself in the field of radio communication, Mr. Maxim says he suspects the Martians are superior to us "Earthians" in engineering and suggests they may have been signaling to us for centuries, hoping the time would come when we would have advanced sufficiently in intelligence to receive these signals and answer them.

From earth to Mars it would take a radio signal only from 3 to 13 minutes to cross the distance, Mr. Maxim claims, and says in the case of a possible habitable planet of the nearest star outside our own solar system it would take 4¼ years, which would mean 8½ years for a message to go and the answer to arrive back.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Dorothy Martin, London, Eng.
Miss Zelle Emmons, New York City.
Catherine M. Carpenter, Providence, R. I.
Lorea S. Adams, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Grace Ryder, Providence, R. I.
Mr. and Mrs. John G. Derry, East Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Nellie Abbott, East Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Luelle T. Ames, Fitchburg, Mass.
Miss Lottie M. Brown, Fitchburg, Mass.
Hugo John, Boston, Mass.
William H. Arnold, Newport, R. I.
George H. Genest, Lawrence, Mass.
Mario F. Zeni, West Quincy, Mass.
Fred. A. Hird, North Plymouth, Mass.
John Doyle, Rockland, Mass.
Ernest L. Ponté, Somerville, Mass.
William E. McManus, Pittsfield, Mass.
George Dodge, Somerville, Mass.
Clyde N. Stannett, Boston, Mass.
Leonard G. Kempton, Shrewsbury, Mass.
John O'Brien, Saugus, Mass.
Warren W. Cooke, Reading, Mass.
William Pettengill, Haverhill, Mass.
John Alexander Clark, Norwell, Mass.
R. L. Brown, Assinippi, Mass.
Mrs. Jeannette D. Coltharp, Shreveport, La.
Miss Renee L. Ehrlich, New York City.
Henry Ehrlich, New York City.
Robert N. Ingersoll, Longmeadow, Mass.
Miss Mabel Griffin, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. M. B. T. Stone, Haverhill, Mass.
Mrs. Lottie W. S. Tarbox, Haverhill, Mass.
Mrs. Violet Shaw, St. Germain-en-Laye, France.
Mrs. Ward Cushing, Lancaster, N. H.
Mrs. Carrie H. Harris, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Eva M. Greene, Oak Lawn, R. I.
W. Henry Greene, Oak Lawn, R. I.

Anglo-African Trade Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—South Africa last year imported goods valued at £16,984,972 from countries of the United Kingdom imports totaled British Commonwealth. From the United Kingdom imports totaled £14,276,396. The union's exports to the United Kingdom were valued at £55,341,902.

Exhibit Depicts Home Charms

Lent through the courtesy of the Massachusetts Committee for Better Homes in America, an exhibition devoted to the interests of the American home is being displayed in the Exhibition Room of the Boston Public Library. It will continue through April 16.

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The Editor's Puzzle

The ~~battleship named~~ ~~the most powerful~~ with ~~the~~ twelve sixteen inch guns slid down the ways, her flag flying ~~in the breeze~~. The captain, a stanch old seaman, wanted to launch ~~the ship according to~~ her ~~they do it at~~ Mare Island ~~method~~, ~~and~~ but the builder had not made suitable preparations ~~to do it~~ ~~after that fashion~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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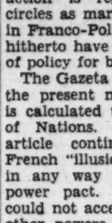

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Spain Furthers Establishment Of Own 'Hollywood'

Council of Kinematography Appointed to Develop National Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—By instituting a "Council of Kinematography" the Spanish Government has taken a further step toward making its own movies.

Work on a large up-to-date studio on the outskirts of Madrid was started recently following the visit of a Spanish technician to the United States to study American film methods.

All problems relating to the development of a national film industry will come within the new council's purview, it is announced. Imposition of tariffs on foreign films and apparatus, legal protection for the native industry, regulation of the commercial aspect, and the fixing of a minimum ratio of native to foreign films will be studied.

Special attention will be given to obtaining a favorable position for Spanish films in the South American market where the community of language will, it is hoped, give Spain an advantage. Special import duty concessions are expected to be sought by Spain in this respect.

The council will also elaborate plans for opening up the "kinema" to new branches of human activity. The making of films for tourist propaganda, educational purposes, films dealing with farming and industry for use in trade schools and application of the film to map-making and surveying are some points in the council's agenda.

The Government will be represented on the council through the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

Canal Era Followed Rivers Development

(Continued from Page 1)

two canals, and work was started that summer at Great Falls on the Potomac—the first commercial work in North America to improve navigation for public use. Due to floods, insufficient funds and inexperience, it was not completed until well after 1800. The James River group also suffered many reverses, but in 1795 freight boats were running to Richmond, the last seven miles through the canal. This, then, was the first canal of considerable size to be completed.

A year earlier three minor canals located in New Orleans and South Hadley Falls, Mass., and on the Virginia-North Carolina line had opened for traffic. Of these the Carondelet Canal in New Orleans and the Dismal Swamp Canal at the southern end of Chesapeake Bay still carry boats. The South Hadley canal had the first inclined plane in America. It was 230 feet long and lifted boats 53 feet in a wheeled watertight box pulled by waterwheel and cable.

Long before the Revolution men dreamed of the Erie Canal, the greatest of the American canals. Various men championed the canal cause but not until 1785 was one persistent enough to gain results. In that year Elkanah Watson returned from five years in Europe, most of which had been spent studying canals. In 1788 he made a trip up the Mohawk to the lakes. He interested General Schuyler and Gov. George Clinton in the project and in 1792 the Legislature granted charters to the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company and the Northern Inland Lock Navigation Company. The first was to open navigation to Lakes Ontario and Seneca and the second to Lake Champlain.

Mohawk Canal Ready

By 1795 the Western company had its canal around the Little Falls of the Mohawk ready to open. It was less than a mile long, but more than half of it was cut in bedrock. There were five locks. This little canal reduced the cost of transporting a ton of goods from Utica to Schenectady from about $14 a ton to $5. The old Mohawk batteaus of 1½ tons burthen were replaced by Durham boats carrying 10 tons.

In 1808, a canal clear to Lake Erie was proposed in the New York Assembly and $600 was appropriated to make a survey. A year later DeWitt Clinton was interested in the project and for seven years he and others battled tides of fear, jealousy, selfish interest and skepticism. On the last day of the 1817 session of the Legislature a bill passed both houses authorizing the canal commissioners to start work.

The State of New York, with less than 1,500,000 population, embarked on a construction work that cost $7,944,000. Hundreds of men, sometimes thousands, labored in the swamps and hills of the route. "Yankee ingenuity" brought forth all kinds of mechanical contrivances to speed the work.

Canal Finally Opened

In 1825, the canal was finally opened for its entire length and on Oct. 26 the greatest celebration the United States had seen began. Governor Clinton and the commissioners embarked on the Seneca Chief for New York. News of the embarkation was carried to New York by the thunderous roars of cannon placed along the entire route within hearing distance of one another. The message was acknowledged the same way.

As the Seneca Chief and its flotilla progressed it was greeted by huge celebrations at every village along the way. The final celebration in New York City was attended by almost the entire population and 30,000 out-of-town visitors. A keg of Lake Erie water was emptied into the Atlantic near Sandy Hook to symbolize the "marriage of the waters."

This canal which caused such great jubilation was only 4 feet deep, 40 feet wide at the top and 28 at the bottom, but it was 364 miles long. It carried a large part of the great migrations that were soon to come. Before the Erie was finished its annual tolls were more than the interest charges. In 1825 Utica recorded 40,000 persons passing it on the canal. The Erie was by far the most successful of the early canals and that success hastened the digging of canals in other states.

Between 1820 and 1830 over 800 miles of canals were opened to traffic. Thousands of men were working on the Morris, Delaware and Hudson, Chesapeake and Delaware, Union and many other canals. In 1830 more than 1300 miles of canal were under construction. These lines stretched into Ohio and other transmountain states.

Pennsylvania Hard Hit

Pennsylvania, especially Philadelphia, was perhaps the hardest hit by the success of the Erie Canal. Despite violent opposition similar to that in New York, ground was broken in 1826 at Harrisburg for the main line of the Pennsylvania State Canals. It had a much more difficult terrain to cross than the Erie, but it had the advantage of experienced engineers and greater mechanical advancement.

From Philadelphia the first 81 miles to Columbia on the Susquehanna was a railroad, completed in 1834. This was the first government-built railroad in the world and carried so much traffic that it soon had to be double-tracked. This line was treated at first just like a highway or canal—anyone could operate his own vehicle by paying tolls. Horses, at first, and then locomotives furnished the traction.

The canal division of 171 miles from Columbia to Hollidaysburg at the foot of the Allegheny divide was finished in 1832. There began the Allegheny Portage Railroad, which was virtually a series of inclined plane railroads. The eastern grade rose 1398 feet in 10.1 miles and the western descent was 1171 feet in 26½ miles.

Part way down the western side was a tunnel 901 feet in length, the longest that had then been built. From Johnstown the last 104 miles to Pittsburgh was by canal. The boats on this line were so constructed that they could be divided into sections and loaded on a sort of cradle car for a part of the trip that was by railroad.

Both the Erie and the Pennsylvania as well as many minor canals carried packet boats for passengers. Before the Erie was finished a law against speeding was passed to curb these boats from racing. There was a fine of $10 for exceeding four miles an hour. This fine money was used to repair the damage done the canal banks by the wash from the "speeding" boats. Fines were payable at the collector's offices at every large town, but racing captains would jump off, run to the office, and throw down a $10 bill beside their clearance papers. Since there were many towns this might be quite expensive but the passengers often contributed in their enthusiasm. A fair day's journey for a packet was 80 or 90 miles.

When it saw the success and prosperity of its northern neighbors the State of Maryland wanted a canal and chartered the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, which had, as its name indicates, the ambitious hope of crossing the 2754-foot divide to the Ohio. The backers were to start by building to Cumberland, 184 miles from Washington, the eastern terminus. The canal, however, never went beyond Cumberland.

On the same day that President John Quincy Adams broke ground for the canal—July 4, 1828—work began on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. But the canal builders did not consider seriously the competition of its horse-drawn cars and "limited" capacity. Not until 1850 was the work to Cumberland finally finished at a cost of $11,071,176—$60,000 a mile. Freight boats of 100-ton capacity were used. Packet boats were operated though the railroad paralleled the canal all the way.

During the late 20's and the 30's many acrimonious arguments took place all over the country as to the respective merits of the two modes of transport. The mania for speed that swept the country at that time offered the strongest argument for the railroads—they could, it was claimed, operate at the "unheard-of, unthinkable" speed of 15 miles an hour with steam traction.

Agricultural opposition to railroads centered on the farmers' inability to carry their own goods to market on them. On a canal, they argued, it cost but $100 to build and equip a boat to carry 25 tons, whereas a locomotive cost $4000. Also farmers did not wish to haul their goods to "stopping places" but wished to load them anywhere along the line, as they could on canals.

Many mechanical faults of the early railroads were magnified, although the glaring defects of early canals were still recent history.

Railroads seemed so visionary to many that the Boston Transcript of September 1, 1830, in discussing a projected railroad to compete with the Middlesex Canal, said, "It is not astonishing that so much reluctance exists against plunging into doubtful speculation." Another commentator said, "Canals are facts; railroads are theories."

Railway Pioneers Persist

But the railroad pioneers persisted. The Mohawk & Hudson, between Albany and Schenectady, was built in 1831 chiefly to compete with the Erie Canal. It named its first locomotive "DeWitt Clinton" and then set out to supersede his great monument.

By 1840, when canal building began to wane, the railroads were powerful enough to cut into the business some, but 1840 to 1870 was the period of greatest prosperity for the canals. On the Erie, in fact, 1880 was the year of greatest tonnage. In 1873, the competing railroads passed the Erie in total tonnage of freight handled, and soon they far outstripped the canal. All over the canal area the railroads slowly, then more rapidly, became dominant.

Why? Speed. As the railroads grew more reliable and through lines developed from the early short lines, the four days of the canal trip from Albany to Buffalo dropped to a matter of hours. Finally, only the bulkiest and lowest-class freight, such as iron ore, coal and grain, was left to the canals.

Although speed was the chief cause for this decline in freight, there were others. Development of the canals failed to keep pace with conditions. Most of the old canals were of insufficient depth to carry more modern boats. Those that were deep enough originally were allowed by neglect to fill up with silt.

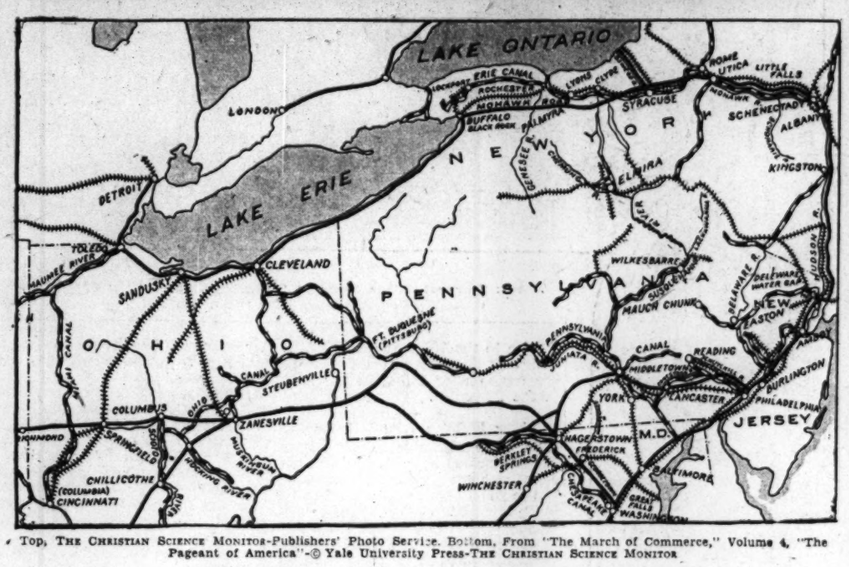
Railroads sometimes have used drastic means to overcome canal competition. In many places the rates were cut below actual haulage costs for a time until the canal gave up. A more general and effective method, however, has been refusal to cooperate. On traffic that might go part way by canal and part way by rail, the rail lines have made the tariff high enough for their share of the haulage that it would be cheaper to ship by rail all the way.

A number of the old canals have been eliminated by the railroads through purchase or lease. The James River and Kanawha Canal in Virginia was purchased in 1880 by the Richmond & Allegheny Railroad for $1,546,020. The Pennsylvania Railroad has some 999-year canal leases. A number of water lines were made virtually branch rail lines.

The canals never had a close-knit organization, as have the railroads. No canal ever even approached having an effective administration, capable of soliciting and obtaining business at its source. Canal men always competed among themselves more than with the force that destroyed them. It was just as true in nineteenth-century transportation as ever that "if a house be divided against itself, that house cannot stand."

The canals were born in strife against older transportation and virtually ended by strife with a newer transportation. Many believe they never reached their greatest potential usefulness.

Tootle-Toot! 'Low Bridge!'



Top, The Christian Science Monitor-Publishers' Photo Service. Bottom, From "The March of Commerce," Volume 4, "The Pageant of America"-© Yale University Press-The Christian Science Monitor

CANAL BOATING A PICTURESQUE LINK IN TRANSPORT

Top: An Old Print Showing Scenes on the Erie Canal. This Is Said to Be Typical of the Day. Bottom: Map of the Midwestern Canals and Railroads About 1850, Based on a Sketch in A. B. Hulbert's "Paths of Inland Commerce."

Students' Sympathy For Faculty Attested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Students of the University of South Carolina appreciate sacrifices their teachers make for them. The professors, many of whom are generally said to be underpaid and all of whom have gone without their pay for months at a time while the State Legislature debated the appropriation measure, are not without their student sympathizers.

A petition, signed by more than 250 students and circulated by Alpha Kappa Gamma, national leadership sorority, has been presented to the university council.

Penny-Pinching Money Lender Gets Short Shrift in Michigan

City Manager of Flint Arranges to Protect Poor Man Against Seizure of Furniture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich.—Time was when the money lender could take for himself the furniture on which he had advanced a loan his debtor could not repay. Today, however, the householder of this city who has borrowed on his chattels need not lose them if he cannot meet his debt immediately. He can get help at the office of the city manager, where arrangements fair to both debtor and creditor can be made.

A moratorium has been declared on the repossessing of furniture bought on contract. Local publicity is a potent force to deter unjust action. Furniture taken away from debtors despite the protests of the city manager's committee has, in several instances, been restored within two days.

This committee, of three representative business men, makes legal and financial advice available to those in difficulties. The spirit of the movement is not sentimental but practical. Odd jobs, paying anywhere from 25 cents apiece upward, are offered to the man who really wants to earn—or to his wife.

Thus interest on a debt and the principal itself can be gradually paid off. The debtor's sense of responsibility is preserved. Many who avail themselves of the service are welfare clients. They are not discriminated against because they are dependent upon the city, nor do their efforts to earn for themselves result in an unfair reduction of welfare aid.

Injudicious ventures in real estate present some of the most difficult problems to the bureau. Often the home-buyer is behind in his taxes; often his unpaid balance is greater than the property is worth. The committee uses what constructive influence it can, especialy to assist those who made substantial original investments. The committee finds in some cases it is the debtor's best good to be freed of an obligation he will never be able to meet, which would bring him less than his money's worth if he could meet it.

Assistance is given also to those who, having incurred debts during a period of unemployment, find themselves threatened with garnishment as soon as they return to work. Local courts do not allow such procedure unless suit has been brought and judgment has been taken against the debtor.

The committee has established a trusteeship for persons who find themselves in this predicament; the debtor presents a statement of his indebtedness and his pay check to his trustee, who prorates the bills among the creditors, reserving a fund for the living expenses of the worker. Action is being taken by the State Legislature to put this plan of receivership upon a legal basis.

Georgia Locks Up 380 Public Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., April 6—With no funds to carry on, 380 public schools throughout the State have been closed, Mr. M. D. Collins, state school superintendent, has announced. He added that there are probably 100 more schools that have closed before the end of their terms, on which no official report has yet been received.

"It appears that common school education is doomed," Mr. Collins asserted, "not only in Georgia, but everywhere, unless adequate revenue to maintain the schools is provided. As I see it, common school education is primarily the State's function, but the fact is that the schools now are supported largely by revenue raised in the local subdivisions."

Added to the deficiency of revenue for schools is the uncertainty as to what the income will be, Mr. Collins asserted, and said that the State was $3,122,317 behind in unpaid school appropriations, some of which has been past due since 1928. Georgia spent a little more than $7,000,000 on its department of education in 1932, and $780,000 of this was appropriated during former years.

A VANTAGE POINT
FOR A HAPPY EASTER

The brilliant Boardwalk Easter parade is almost ready to start. Join it . . . or view it from the deck at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall.

Spend the whole of Easter week with us. In the game rooms. In the out-of-doors. There is entertainment, dancing. And the comfort that has so much to do with making a holiday successful. Christian Science church in our block. 1933 rates. American and European Plans.

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
Leeds and Lippincott Company

Western Milling Company
specializing
High Grade Bakers' and Pastry
FLOURS
MILLS AT
Pendleton, Ore. Salt Lake City, Utah

Golden Rule Pure Foods

Golden Rule Products are the very finest that can be purchased. Choice pure foods of highest quality. Toiletries of exquisite daintiness.

From all over the world these products are gathered and sold direct to you.

A postal will bring a salesman.

The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co.
Grant & Mt. Vernon Aves., Columbus, O.

for Easter April 16th
this year
more than
ever before
the fresh
Fanny Farmer
CANDIES
two pounds or more 50¢ the pound
ONE POUND 60¢
Be sure to have Fanny Farmer Easter Eggs

BURNETT'S "famous since 1847" Extracts are now sold in this new, sturdy bottle. Will not tip over easily. Made of amber glass to protect against damaging light rays. Truly, a package worthy of the high quality of Burnett's Extracts...For something "different" for dessert, consult "Doubly Delicious Desserts." This is the Burnett recipe book and a copy will be sent you upon receipt of ten cents. Write to 437 D Street, Boston, Mass.

GIVE YOUR CAR A SOCONY

Spring cleaning
INSIDE . . . OUTSIDE

NOW is the time to get your car ready for spring. Give it a Socony Spring Cleaning.

Let a Socony man drain that winter oil and refill with the one grade of Mobiloil (as recommended for your car on the Mobiloil Chart) for spring and summer. Have him lubricate the chassis with Mobilgrease, the gears with Mobiloil "C" or "EP." While you're there, he'll gladly drain the anti-freeze, and make the cooling system sweet and clean with Socony Radiator Cleaner. Top off with a tankful of Socony Motor or Ethyl Gasoline. Have Upperlube added to protect the upper parts of the engine, and you're ready with *safe, sure* performance.

To make the outside look the way the inside feels, Socony men have a complete line of "tone up" necessities, including polishes, waxes and cloths.

There are 30,000 Socony dealers, garages and service stations ready to serve you promptly and thoroughly. Stop in and get that Socony Spring Cleaning *today!*

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
A SOCONY-VACUUM COMPANY

TUNE IN Edwin C. Hill and the "Inside Story" every Friday, 9:30 P. M. over WABC and Coast-to-Coast Columbia network. Soconyland Sketches, every Monday 8:00 P. M. over WEAF and N. B. C. red network.

ON THE INSIDE
1. SOCONY GASOLINES For power and mileage
2. NEW MOBILOIL For economical protection
3. MOBILGREASE For chassis lubrication
4. MOBILOIL "C" OR "EP" For gear protection
5. SOCONY UPPERLUBE For smooth operation
6. SOCONY RADIATOR CLEANER After anti-freeze drain

ON THE OUTSIDE
1. SOCONY AUTO POLISH Cleans and polishes
2. SOCONY AUTO WAX Preserves lustre
3. SOCONY WIPING CLOTH To apply wax and polish
4. SOCONY POLISH CLOTH To freshen up the body
5. SOCONY TOP DRESSING Protects and beautifies
6. SOCONY TOUCH-UP ENAMEL For worn and rusty spots

SOCONY and Mobiloil

The Young Folks' Page

The Mail Bag

Burnley, Lancs., England.

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have been contemplating writing for a long time. I am afraid Burnley has no great attractions, unless of course familiarity has bred contempt. Yet, being the center of Lancashire's chief industry, that is, cotton weaving, it has its features peculiar to such a town. There are the chimneys, chimneys that push their gaunt forms into the air wherever one looks, and one can hear the clatter of the clogs on the streets as the mill-people are going to and returning from the factories.

However what I am writing for is to ask for correspondents. I have known of Christian Science for as long as I can remember and at present attend First Church in Burnley. I am almost 16 years old and am in the sixth form at Burnley Grammar School. I am especially interested in Greek and Latin, the literature, history, customs and all other connections with those great civilizations of Greece and Rome, and so I should like to correspond with boys of about my own age interested in these subjects. I would correspond in English or French, or of course the seeming language difficulty could be overcome by writing in Greek or Latin.

Frank C.

Dean, Montana

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag although I have been wanting to write for a long time. I am 13 years old and live on a "dude" ranch away up in the Rockies. I thought that other Mail Baggers might like to hear what I am going to write about.

My sisters and I have a very unusual pet, a deer called Bambi, after the book. He is very tame for a deer and extraordinarily smart. He sleeps on our porch, right against the door, every night and we have to fix him a bed there so that he won't lie on the hard floor. There are many other wild deer around the ranch but he never goes with them.

We go to school here on the ranch and Bambi always lies outside the schoolhouse window waiting for us to come out and play with him. Every time we go anywhere in the car we have to shut him up or he follows us. After we have gone out of sight somebody lets him out. Then he stations himself where he can look down the road and waits until we come back. When he sees us coming he runs out to meet us and follows the car until we put it in the garage. He loves to play with our dog and will eat anything we give him. There are many more things to tell about him, but I don't think I had better write any more this time.

I should be much interested in any ideas you might publish on astronomy. Some day I hope to get a telescope and maybe you can give me some advice on the subject.

Mary Jane K.

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

May I take this opportunity to thank you for the many delightful pen-friends I have made in the past through the Mail Bag of the Monitor. This way, no doubt, contributes to world friendship.

At present I am working in a shipping office at Hamburg, dispatching steamers of the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd to Boston, Philadelphia and Canadian ports. It is a very interesting branch. Our office corresponds with most of the countries of the world.

Hamburg is a very lovely city Apart from the wonderful parks, lakes, buildings and other features, there are to be seen steamers of enormous size, many sheds, cranes, stores, sailing vessels, motorboats, etc. Sometimes, however, it is very dull in the harbor of Hamburg, when one takes into consideration what quantities of cargo have been transshipped in former time. I hope confidently that the world trade will soon increase.

I am interested in travel and other lands, especially in present-day affairs. As far as German questions are concerned, all friends who are interested therein and writing to me will be assured of an answer, but please excuse my poor English.

With best wishes to all.

Max K.

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies

Dear Editor:

I am very fond of The Christian Science Monitor. It is a very interesting paper to read. I am very fond of reading and my friends say that I am a regular bookworm.

I am 17 years old, and the eldest of five children—three girls and two boys. I should love to correspond with girls from my age upward, but should any little ones care to write me I hope they will do so, and I will answer their letters, every one.

Trinidad is a most beautiful country. We have no winter, but two seasons, the rainy and the dry. We have lovely bays and rivers. One of our beautiful spots is the "Blue Basin Waterfall." It is very deep, and only swimmers can bathe there. It is called Blue Basin because the water is very blue from the reflection of the sky above. I am just bursting with things to write—so please send your letters along.

I am interested in stamps, cricket, fishes, rabbits, dogs, cats, swimming, hockey, tramping, music, drawing, painting, leaf collecting and especially in being happy.

Hoping that you will do your part as a kind editor in helping me to gain correspondents.

Ella C.

New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Editor:

I have been an ardent reader of the Monitor for some time, and think it the best and cleanest newspaper in the U. S. A. So do all of my "shut-in pals" in the institution where I am at present. Each and every feature is so interesting.

The Monitors are delivered here every Monday by one of the workers from First Church of Christ, Scientist. I have read in the Mail Bag column that so many people have been made happy by the pen friends they have found there that I, too, should like to hear from all the far corners of the world. I am a high school graduate, with three years of university credits, and have traveled quite extensively in Europe, visiting Turkey, Bulgaria, Roumania, Russia, Holland, Belgium, Germany, France and in 1929-30 was in the Far East, China, Japan, the Philippines and Hawaii. I love to travel. I collect stamps, am interested in classical music and classical literature, sports and world events.

New Orleans is a very interesting city. It is sometimes called the Paris of America. Louisiana as a whole is very interesting, and quaint, especially the Teche country (Evangeline Parish), the home of the Acadians, and the orange country (Boras). There is much to write about, so anyone interested in the southern part of U. S. A. please write to me. I am one of the "over 20's" and shall be glad to hear from students of Christian Science from the far corners of the world, and anyone interested enough to write to me.

Chas. A. G.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Betty P. (13), Shellman, Ga.

Mary C. (13), Barnes, London, England.—Interested in reading and sports.

Virginia C. (15), Huntington Park, Calif. Especially from England, China and France.

Barbara N. (16), Fremont., Mich.—Interested in reading, nature and sports.

Marjorie R (17), Bradford, Yorks, England.—Interested in music, languages, journalism and sports.

Constance C. (18), Milwaukee, Wis.

Monica M. (19), Chatswood, Sydney, Australia.—Especially from France, Japan, Italy and Spain. Interested in reading, photography and sports.

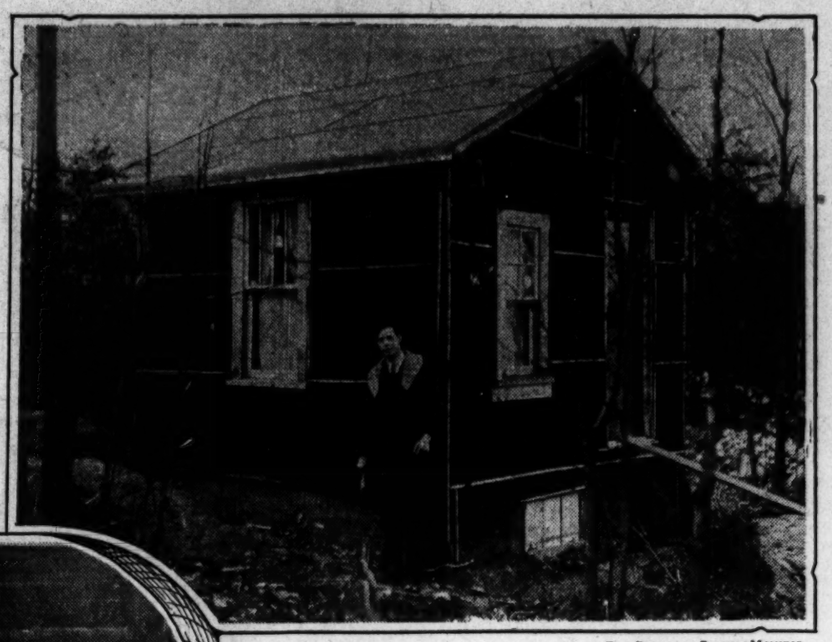
From Boys

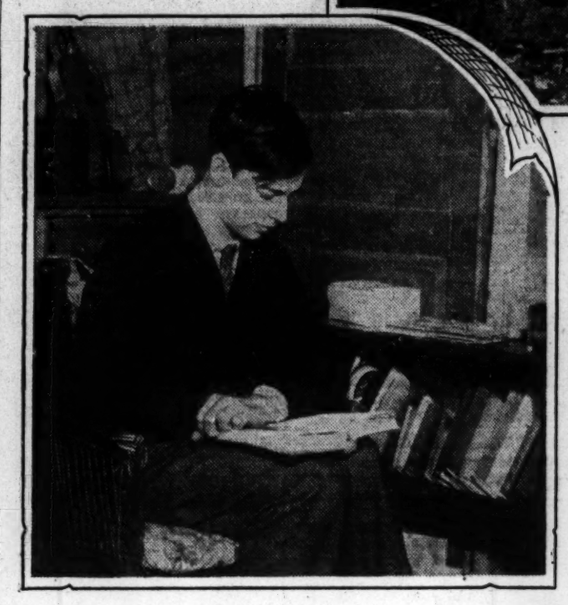
Hamilton M. (16), Atlanta, Ga.

Graham G. (18), Wellington, New Zealand.

William K. (19), Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.

Ake L., Stockholm, Sweden.





THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Above: Quincy Fortier's Home at Shrewsbury, Mass. Left: Spending a Quiet Evening at Home, With His Books and Violin.

The Stamp Corner

By FRANK L. WILSON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Russia will soon issue a set of 21 interesting pictorials depicting the different races included in the U. S. S. R. The races illustrated on the various stamps are: on the 1K Cossacks, 2K Lesghis, 3K Crimean Tartars, 4K Hebrews of Birobidjan, 5K Tunguses, 6K Booridts (illustrated above), 7K Tchetchenians, 8K Abassians, 9K Georgians, 10K Samoyedes (Nentzy), 14K Yakuts, 15K Great Russians, 15K Ukrainians, 15K White Russians, 15K Transcaucasians (Armenians, West Turks and Georgians), 15K Usbeks, 15K Turkomen, 15K Tadjikians, 20K Koriakians, 30K Bashkirs, and on the 35K Tschoovashians.

A collection of the Soviet Russia stamps from 1917 to date makes a most interesting and inexpensive collection and tells much about the turmoil and the development hopes of this vast empire.

Russia will also issue this month a set of five airmail stamps commemorating the tenth anniversary of civil aviation and the airpost of the U. S. S. R. The designs show an airplane flying over the blast-furnace of Kusnetskstroy on the 5K, over the Naphtha Works on the 10K, over reapers on the 20K, over the canal connecting the Moscow and Volga Rivers on the 50K and over the ice wastes of the Arctic on the 80K.

Tripolitania

This Italian colony, once a Turkish vilayet, now forms a part of Libia bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. The early stamps of Tripolitania were issues of Italy surcharged "Tripolitania," the first special issue for the colony being in 1926 in honor of the Colonial Institute. In 1927 a second special issue was executed in connection with the first Agricultural Fair at Tripoli, and each year since then a special issue of stamps has been made in connection with the annual Agricultural Fair. The designs selected for the various series of stamps have been characteristic of the country, views of its principal cities, its modes of travel, occupation, flora and fauna and its main points of interest.

The set just issued in connection with the seventh Agricultural Fair at Tripoli consists of seven designs, the ostrich, the eagle, the leopard (illustrated), a miniature tree, native drummer, arch of an ancient stone bridge, and a symbolic mace overshadowing the minarets and mosques. Three airmail stamps were also issued for the Fair, showing airplanes in flight over land and cities. These stamps are semi-postals, a surtax being charged over the regular postal rate as an aid to the Fair.

Martinique

French Colony stamps form a most interesting and pleasing collection. More particularly is this so during

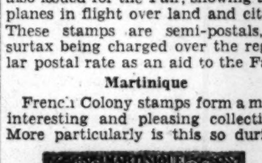
the past few years when France decided to issue separate sets of stamps for its colonies depicting scenes from the colonies themselves.

The latest colonial set to be issued is that for the Island of Martinique, in the West Indies. The set consists of 22 values from the 1c to the 20 fr. and of but three design types. These types are a view of the village of Basse Pointe; the Government Palace, Fort de France; and the portraits of two native women (illustrated above).

Eleven values of postage due stamps were also printed all of the same design, a display of the various fruits to be found in the West Indies.

Egypt

Egypt, during the past 27 years has issued some very interesting stamps showing the wonders of the Land of the Pharaohs.



King Fuad, himself a stamp collector, has sanctioned many very beautiful and well-executed designs and these have naturally added interest to the collecting of Egyptian stamps.

In 1920 Egypt issued the first airmail stamp showing a mail plane in flight over the desert. This month an entire new set of 20 values from the 1m to the 200m was issued. The design of these stamps is typical of the region near Cairo, in the land of the Pyramids.

New Maldive Islands Issue

For a considerable time we have been promised new stamps for the Maldive Islands, which are situated in the Indian Ocean, about 400 miles southwest of Ceylon. They are chiefly coral islands, and are a dependency of Ceylon, governed by an elected Sultan. The population is about 70,000. The Maldive group first issued stamps in 1906, when certain Ceylon denominations were overprinted "MALDIVES" in black. This temporary set of six stamps did service until 1909, when a permanent set of four stamps appeared, and these did not vary until the second week of this month, when the new series appeared. It consists of seven stamps, and for the first time exceeds the 25 cents denomination, both a 50 cents and a 1 rupee stamp being now included. The colors, watermark and perforations have been changed. Whereas the watermark used to be multiple rosettes it is now multiple "Harrison and Sons, London." The perforation, formerly 14, is now 14x14½, and completely new dies have been used for printing. [Extract from *Perth* (Western Australia) *Daily News*.]

United States

On April 19th a new stamp will be issued, the Washington-Newburgh 3c Commemorative, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the formal Peace Proclamation with the British at Newburgh, N. Y., April 19, 1783.

The new stamps will show George Washington's headquarters at Newburgh and in the background the mountains and river. The color will be violet, printed by the rotary press and 75,000,000 are ordered to be issued. First day of sale will be at Newburgh, N. Y., on April 19th and at other cities the following day.

Two stamps will be issued during the early part of May to commemorate the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition which opens on June 1st. The 1c stamp will be green and the vignette will contain a picture of Fort Dearborn showing the old stockade. The 3c stamp will be purple and show a picture of the Exposition Administration Building. Two hundred million of each value will be printed.

An Introduction to Stamp Collecting

This is the name of a booklet issued by Weekly Philatelic Gossip of Holton, Kan. The booklet contains some excellent information for the beginner about the collecting of postage stamps and how to classify them. A copy of the booklet will be sent to anyone interested who sends 5 cents to the publishers to cover mailing charges.

Club By-Laws

We still have several sets of Constitution and By-Laws for Junior Clubs, multigraphed on letter size paper ready to insert in your minutes. These give the duties of your officers and are indispensable to clubs. These sets are given to sponsors without cost. Write to the editor of this column for your set.

Readers having stamps to sell or who wish to purchase stamps should consult the advertisers in the classified section of the Monitor.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

The House That Quincy Built

FOR four years 20-year-old Quincy Fortier has been living alone in the little town of Shrewsbury, Mass., in a house he built himself, doing his own cooking, and other household duties. Far from being thought "queer" because he has chosen to live this way, Quincy is known and liked by everyone in town. He works in the local post office and is taking a post graduate course in the high school, where he has had excellent ranking in all his subjects. Since his freshman year he has not only earned enough money by working after school to provide for his expenses, but has saved enough to buy a piece of land on the outskirts of the town where his present house has been built.

But before we get too far into Quincy's interesting story, let us start from the beginning when he was a lad of 14, working on a large farm. His parents had moved away, but had permitted Quincy to stay, for he was happiest in the country and could not bear to think of going to the city to live. On the farm he was content and he learned to do all the chores like a real farmer. In the summer he made hay and attended to a vegetable garden, little realizing then that some day this experience would be valuable to him in making a living.

After two years on the farm, Quincy decided that it was time for him to become independent. He did a great deal of thinking, planning and sound reasoning. The cheapest and seemingly best solution to his problem, he thought, would be to build a small house for himself. He had saved the money he had earned from mowing lawns, running errands, and other jobs, so decided to buy some land and build his first home.

A True Homesteader

Of course, it wasn't very much of a house, Quincy says, but it was good enough to shelter him for two winters. He continued in school, which meant that there were many long evenings beside the dim lamplight in his little "shack." But like all true homesteaders, Quincy soon had the urge to better his living conditions. He looked about and found just what he wanted. A power company had put a line through a near-by wood and during the construction work the men had built a small wooden building to serve as headquarters. When they were about to tear it down, Quincy stepped in and bought it for a small sum. He had it moved to his own land and began the task of making it modern.

He divided it into four rooms, laid hardwood floors, sheathed and plastered the walls, built a chimney and fireplace and installed the bathroom and kitchen plumbing, all by himself. It was no longer a shack. In fact, when Quincy had finished with the old construction camp it was looked upon by neighbors as one of the most attractive bungalows in the community.

Quincy soon realized, however, that he could get along in a smaller establishment, so he decided to sell the house and land. This he did, reaping a good profit, in addition to the experience he had gained in the building of the bungalow. The next step, he decided, would be to find a plot of land that could be developed into a permanent homesite. There was a piece of land on the edge of Shrewsbury that he had wished to own for some time. Quincy loves rocks and ledges, and the spot was just where he had always wanted to build a house. The land was high and there were trees and fields all about.

He bought the land and the very next day started building his new home. Most of the work was done after school and during his spare time from work. While his new neighbors gave him some help, most of the house was built by the boy alone. Later he plans to do some landscape gardening to make his front lawn attractive, and in the summer he will have a vegetable garden, as he always has had every year since he has been living alone. He has equipped his home with electric lights and later expects to build a second story and install a bathroom.

A Well Stocked Pantry

Inside Quincy's home it is just as cozy as can be. He has a good cook stove, which was given to him by his high school principal, an improvised kitchen cabinet, which is always well stocked with groceries, a bed, two chairs, a bookcase, and a small bureau. The visitor noticed an old organ occupying a conspicuous position in the room and Quincy explained that he sings in the school glee club and "practices once in a while on the organ." He also plays the violin and trumpet.

Two dollars a week keeps the young homesteader in provisions. This, however, takes clever shopping and every Saturday he pedals his "bike" six miles to Worcester, where he finds he can get bargains in everything he needs. His cellar is stocked with potatoes, carrots, cabbages, turnips, squashes and pumpkins. Like the pioneer of old, he is a boy of foresight and last summer he raised enough vegetables in his garden to last all through the winter. He is the youngest taxpayer in the town of Shrewsbury, paying a tax of about $5 this year.

Reading and debating are two of Quincy's many hobbies. He has been a member of the high school debating team and is known as an excellent speaker. Quincy smilingly told the reporter about the time he practiced giving his graduation speech out on top of one of the ledges he loves so much. It is great fun talking to the rocks and trees, he says, and gives him a good chance to test his voice.

What is Quincy planning for the future, you ask? Well, first of all, he's planning to go to college. And if his plans remain as they are now, he expects to build a house on the college campus and live the same way he is living now. And, in view of the past, one may be well assured that Quincy Fortier is bound for bigger things.

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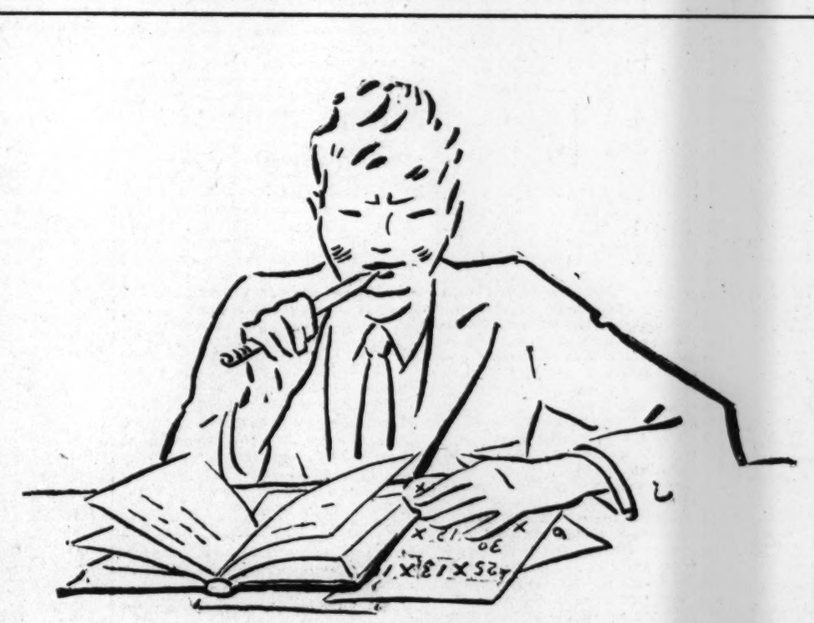

Readin' and 'Ritin'
and 'Rithmetic

Do you remember the old school days and the 'rithmetic problems we used to do? Remember how we struggled over carpeting floors, papering rooms and buying groceries? Those were the happy irresponsible days when we learned arithmetic only so we could use it when we grew up.

And now along comes an occasion to apply those lessons we learned at school. For there's a problem to be solved: If a woman has $10 to spend for groceries, will she get more or less groceries if taxes on her food store are increased?

Current talk of increased taxation on food stores makes this a very personal problem. For, as food stores are already operating at a minimum of expense and profit, any additional tax would have to be added direct to the price you pay for food.

The principles of arithmetic haven't changed any since we went to school. Subtraction always means that there's less left.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

The Home Forum

Many Waters

("Water . . . the mediator between the inanimate and man.")

HIGH above the Maloja Pass, which leads southwards from the Swiss valley of the Engadine, there lies a secluded upland meadow. From its verge a precipice of fifteen hundred feet plunges down to the Val Bregaglia, on the Italian frontier. All around it rise rocky peaks and snow-clad summits, with glaciers clinging to their sides. Ascending from the high road, one passes a tiny lake, deep, blue and clear, lying within an arena of lofty rocks, and fringed in early summer with the mauve bells of the soldanella. In vivid contrast, a fleet of miniature icebergs, relics of winter frosts, may often be seen floating upon its calm surface. From here the climb is steep to the upland pasture, but the view from it is the climber's reward. The spot might well be named "the eaves of the world." But my father, who was an ardent mountaineer and had discovered the plateau, gave it another name. He called it "the watershed of Europe." For a crystal spring rises there among the rocks; and, dividing into several streams, winds away in different directions through the meadow. He became interested to trace whither these streams were wending, and behold! he found that they were important rivulets he had chanced upon. For one stream proved to be the source of the upper Rhine, which joins the lower Rhine far below, near the town of Coire, and journeys thence to the Falls of Schaffhausen on its long pilgrimage to the North Sea. And another of the streams dashes down toward the Lake of Como and becomes absorbed in the River Adda, which winds through the plains of Italy to the Adriatic. But the third stream goes down to the Maloja and becomes the River Inn, which—in the Romansch language—gives its name to the valley—Enga d'Inn, or Narrows of the Inn. This stream finds its way into the Danube at Linz.

What far and varied journeys for that one sheet of clear water! As I moved to the edge of the precipice and saw the southward-bound stream take its glorious leap and go down in a veil of spray to Italy, Shelley's lines came to my mind:

"Arethusa arose
From her couch of snows
In the Acroceraunian mountains,
From cloud and from crag,
With many a jag,
Shepherding her bright fountains.
She leapt down the rocks,
With her rainbow locks
Streaming among the streams;
Her steps paved with green
The downward ravine
Which slopes to the western gleams;
And gliding and springing,
She went, ever singing,
In murmurs as soft as sleep;
The Earth seemed to love her
And Heaven smiled above her,
As she lingered towards the deep."

Almost I looked for "Alpheus bold," but he was nowhere to be seen. Then I turned to follow in thought the tracks of all those sparkling, fertilizing rivers—one winding through the plains of Lombardy, by rice fields, vineyards, cypress groves; where many a graceful campanile and splendid old palace would be mirrored in its depths, where barges, piled high with the crimson, purple and golden spoils of the orchards, would pass on their way to market, where on moonlit nights lovers would lean over the bridges and the sound of song and guitar would re-echo.

That other stream, northward bound, will grow into a mightier river, and flow through the broad plains and under the vineclad hills of the Rhineland, where the ruined castles of the robber barons of old still look down as in a dream. But the noble river no longer reflects them alone, nor carries its timber on the old-fashioned rafts to the sea, for now it passes through many a busy city, where the tide of modern commerce, factory and travel presses hard on the great waterway, staining those limpid waters; and where, instead of being a bond between neighboring lands, it has been too often forced—as its formidable fortresses bear witness—into marking the separation between sister nations. Here it is of Charles Kingsley's lines that I think, as I watch the pure stream rippling northwards:

"Clear and cool, clear and cool,
By laughing shallow and dreaming pool;
Cool and clear, cool and clear,
By shining shingle and foaming weir. . . .

Strong and free, strong and free,
The flood-gates are open, away to the sea.
Free and strong, free and strong.
Cleansing my streams as I hurry along,
To the golden sands, and the leaping bar,
And the taintless tide that awaits me afar."

And the River Inn—what a joyous long race it has, through the lovely gorges of the Engadine and the Tyrol. I shall never forget a halt we once made beside its waters, when we were driving to Innsbruck and stopped for lunch at the small inn of Finstermüntz, situated on a mere ledge of rock overhanging a tremendous gorge. Opposite us rose beetling cliffs, a thousand feet high, and into those rocky walls were built the Austrian frontier defenses, which have played such a grim part in war. A wonderful blue haze hung over the gorge, and a row of mountain-ash trees bordering the ledge showed their scarlet berries, vivid against the blue. Far below, the river sang, and a September sun lit up the whole entrancing scene.

So the Inn journeys to Innsbruck, with its historic statues, and onwards to the Danube. It passes beautiful Vienna and its banks take on an almost Eastern character as it flows through the Balkan countries and reaches at last the Black Sea.

The watershed of Europe—yes—but only in part! Thought flies further—and scans all the wonderful waterways of the world. Some, not so long, but how fraught with memories! The Rhone, with its secret springs at Vaucluse, dedicate to the memory of Petrarch and his Laura. The Tiber, the Seine, the Thames, with the history of great empires and age-long struggles writ upon their banks. Eastern rivers, so laden with relics of the most ancient cults and civilizations—Western rivers, immense and stately, winding through hundreds of miles of busy lands, or again, through mysterious, untrodden forests. Always in flux, moving only with the winds and the clouds, leaving the ever motionless lands behind—they glide on—and all of them to one only goal—for

"even the weariest river
Winds somewhere safe to sea."

We call it by different names; but in truth there is only one sea, embracing the whole world. It receives them all, their sparkling waves and, deep down, their dark secrets, their stains, their long knowledge of the past—till at last each one loses itself

"in the infinite main,
Like a soul that has sinned and is pardoned again."

ALMA G. V. HARRISON.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

John Clare Polishes His Verses

Although George Sandys, Gibbon's "judicious traveller," had become a well-known writer, yet it is nevertheless an inspiration and a revelation to find these "peasant" boys of the early nineteenth century turning with delight to such authors as Sandys and Parkinson for their recreation. Up to now Clare had not, beyond his school-books, a single volume of his own. In this year 1806, when he was thirteen, he managed to acquire two of note. One was a copy of Watts's *Hymns and Spiritual Songs*, purchased of "J. T. Drakard, Printer, Bookseller, Stationer, Binder, Music Seller." . . . The book contains a neat signature and the date 1806, but it is not certain whether he bought it with his own money or not. The next book he bought he undoubtedly paid for himself. In this same year either Tom Porter or another young man in the village showed him Thomson's *Seasons*. During the day he had time to dip into the book a good deal, by stealth, when he ought to have been working. . . .

As he worked in the fields, he watched with glee when the south grew black with rain. Then he liked to hasten home "to feed on books"; but for the time he kept his own attempts at poetry a secret from his parents. He told his aspiration to the older boy, Tom Porter, but Porter discouragingly placed greater value on grammar and learning than on verses. Borrowing a book from him, Clare battled with spelling and syntax, only to come at last to the wise conclusion that if he made himself understood he might do without grammar; so he discarded the spelling-book and went on with his rhyming alone.

"I cannot say what led me to dabble in rhyme. I made many a thing before I ventured to commit them to writing; for I felt ashamed to expose them on paper, and after I ventured to write them down my second thoughts blushed over them. I burnt them for a long time, but as my feelings grew into song, I felt a desire to preserve some, and used to correct them over and over until the last copy had lost all kindred to the first, even in the title. I went on for some years in this way, wearing it in my memory as a secret to all; though my parents used to know that my leisure was occupied in writing, yet they had no knowledge of what I could be doing; for they never dreamed of me writing poetry.

"At length I ventured to divulge the secret a little by reading imitations of some popular song floating among the vulgar at the markets and fairs till they were common to all; but these imitations they always laughed at, and told me I need never hope to make songs like them. This mortified me often, and almost made me desist; for I knew that the excelling such doggerel would be but a poor fame if I could do nothing better. But I hit upon a harmless deception by repeating my poems over a book as though I was reading it. This had the desired effect. They often praised them and said if I could write as good I should do. I hugged myself over this deception and often repeated it, and those which they praised as superior to others I tried to preserve in a hole in the wall; but my mother found out the hoard and unconsciously took them for kettle-holders and fire-lighters whenever she wanted paper, not knowing that they were anything further than attempts at learning to write; for they were written upon shop-paper of all colours, between the lines of old copy-books, and on any paper I could get at; for I was often wanting, though I saved almost every penny I had given me on Sundays and holidays to buy it instead of sweetmeats and fruit. I used to feel a little mortified after I discovered it, but I dare not reveal my secret by owning to it and wishing her to desist; for I feared if I did she would have shown them to someone to judge of their value, which would have put me to shame. So I kept the secret disappointment to myself and wrote on, suffering her to destroy them as she pleased; but when I wrote anything which I imagined better than others, I preserved it in my pocket, till the paper was chafed through and destroyed."

His parents had naturally little regard at first for their son's poetic efforts, and he used their criticisms to improve his style. They were patient with his inaptitude for any kind of trade, but they distrusted his rhyming. Ann Clare is reported to have said:

"When he was fourteen or fifteen, he would shew me a piece of paper, printed sometimes on one side, and scrawled all over on the other, and he would say, Mother, this is worth so much; and I used to say to him, Aye, boy, it looks as if it warr!—but I thought he was wasting his time."

—From "John Clare. A Life," by J. W. and ANNE TIBBLE. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

A Russian Schoolboy

It was in August, 1857, when I was nearly fifteen, that my turn came to enter the corps of pages, and I was taken to St. Petersburg. . . . The school years of a Russian youth are so different from the corresponding period in west European schools, that I must dwell further on my school life. Russian boys, as a rule, while they are yet at a lyceum or in a military school, take an interest in a wide circle of social, political, and philosophical matters.

It was a time of scientific revival, and the current which carried minds toward natural science was irresistible. Numbers of excellent books were published at that time in Russian translations, and I soon understood that whatever one's subsequent studies might be, a thorough knowledge of the natural sciences and familiarity with their methods must lie at the foundation. Five or six of us joined together to get some sort of laboratory for ourselves. With the elementary apparatus recommended for beginners in Stockhardt's excellent textbook, we started our laboratory in a small bedroom of two of our comrades, the brothers Zasetsky. Their father, an old admiral in retirement, was delighted to see his sons engaged in so useful a pursuit, and did not object to our coming together on Sundays and during the holidays in that room, by the side of his own study. With Stockhardt's book as a guide, we systematically made all experiments. I must say that once we nearly set the house on fire, and that more than once we poisoned all the rooms with chlorine and similar stuffs. But the old admiral, when we related the adventure at dinner time, took it very nicely. . . . The mother only said, amidst her paroxysms of coughing: "Of course, if it *is* necessary for your learning to handle such nasty smelling things, then there's nothing to be done!"

After dinner she usually took her seat at the piano, and till late at night we would go on singing duets, trios, and choruses from the operas. Or we would take the score of some Italian or Russian opera and go through it from the beginning to the end,—the mother and her daughter acting as the prima donnas, while we managed more or less successfully to maintain all the other parts. Chemistry and music thus went hand in hand.—From "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," by PETER KROPOTKIN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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The Skipper: From an Etching by Eleanor Pratt

A SAILOR of a coastwise bark is the skipper in Miss Eleanor Pratt's etching, one would be fairly safe in assuming. Such vessels are in use in Maine as transports for lumber and granite to Boston and New York, and they are under sail for so much of the time that the boat becomes a second home for such salt-water men as this skipper. He is no more at ease in his cottage kitchen between trips than he is in his chair on board, his right hand resting on a steering wheel spoke and block and tackle inclosing him as in a snug frame. On his face is a genial look, and his eyes seem ever to be searching the horizon, as is the way of men who know the varying meanings of clouds and the changing quality of light when the barometer starts up or down.

Sturdily independent are these men. It was such a skipper that once had a long standing feud with a bridge tender on the Piscataqua River. That man of the rails delighted to tease the man of the waves by neglecting to open the draw as promptly as he might have done. The skipper had to lose headway and tie up to the end of the entrance pier until it pleased the operator to swing the bridge leaf aside and let him through. This went on for years.

Finally the skipper had a great thought. He sawed off the two masts of his small sloop about five feet above the deck, and mounted them again with sockets and hinges. Then came his great day. Down the river he came on a swift ebb tide, eased off his sail halyards as he neared the bridge and kept going. The bridge tender with mounting alarm saw the sloop come swiftly on. It would seem certain to crash its masts against the understructure of the bridge. But no, when a full fifty yards away the skipper and his mate drew the hinge pins and lowered those masts to the deck. On the boat swept under the closed draw, up went the masts again. The sloop sailed on, with the skipper waving a mocking cap at the astonished bridge tender.

A Snapshot Taken at Delphi in 1909

It hangs upon my study wall
Where any one may see—
A picture of a mountain side,
An old grey olive-tree:

A tramp of feet, a cracking whip,
And pacing asses slow;
The road around Parnassus—
I took it, long ago!

Above, about the mountain-top,
Circle the eagles' wings:
And halfway up, a bird or nymph
Ecstatically sings.

The road around Parnassus—
Sometimes a faun astray,
The footsteps of a dancing kid,
Pan, who has lost his way. . . .

O children, trooping on the road,
With dusty, well-trained feet,
Break ranks and scamper up the hill!
Follow the piping sweet!

Fling wide your books of forms and rules!
Apollo and the nine
E'en now on some wild trail above
Make melody divine.

And, as you run, be warned by me;
Listen, but do not stop:
The road around Parnassus
Will never reach the top!

—MARGARET SHERWOOD, in "The Upper Slopes." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

ПОЧЕМУ НЕ РАДОВАТЬСЯ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

БЫВАЮТ иногда такие тяжелые обстоятельства в жизни человека, когда сердце его изнемогает от горя и забот, когда кажется, что нет ни малейшего проблеска надежды. Происходит это от того, что все внимание этого человека сосредоточено либо на его тревоге душевной, либо на каких-нибудь физических симптомах. И в такую пору человек этот уже не хочет видеть ничего, что находится вне сферы его тревожных переживаний. Приходится иногда сделать над собой усилие, чтобы отвернуться от картины страданий, пытаясь найти в себе радость. Действительно, чувства наши порою говорят нам, что это просто немыслимо. Но стоит лишь попытаться встать на иную точку зрения,—более возвышенную, более жизнерадостную, чтобы получить полное удовлетворение за такое усилие. И тогда нам будет дано увидеть много хорошего,—и когда будет сделан подсчет, то окажется, что хорошее значительно перевесило ложные притязания зла.

На тему о том, что нет худа без добра и что во всем надо искать хорошую сторону,—существует не малое количество разных, довольно избитых поговорок. Однако, целительные свойства радости—несомненны. Делая радость своею, мы можем рассчитывать на ее благотворное действие. Пусть тот кто упал духом, возьмет симфонию к Библии и начнет изучать все то, что относится к радости, все связанные с нею обещания: в этом он найдет и вдохновенье и поддержку. "До сыне вы ничего не просили во имя Мое," сказал Путеводец "Просите и получите, чтобы радость ваша была совершенна." И Моисей говорил детям Израилевым: "и веселитесь . . . о всем, что делалось руками вашими."

Легкомысленная веселость еще не свидетельствует о настоящей радости. Хотя и лучше быть оптимистом, нежели пессимистом,—всеже оптимизм действительно помогает только тогда, когда в основе его лежит духовная истина. "Изучающие Христианскую Науку приобретают ясное понятие о Боге, как об единственном создателе человека," пишет Mary Baker Eddy в книге текста Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 29). Последователи этой проверенной на опыте религии знают, что человеку истинному ведомо лишь единое подлинное благо и что на этом основании всегда можно и даже должно радоваться, радоваться даже тогда, когда с виду все обстоит неблагополучно. Они привыкают верить обещаниям заключенным в Библии, верить в сказанное Богом слово, привыкают полагаться осмысленно на Его присутствие и на Его могущество; расставаться с предвзятыми, ложными привычками и стремиться к духовному просветлению и духовному руководительству.

Mrs. Eddy говорит: (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 104) "Любовь-Принцип Христианской Науки,—а идея его представляет Любовь." Математические правила всегда доступны всем, везде и всюду, начиная с простейшей задачи на правило сложения и кончая самым сложным исчислением. Любая хозяйка у себя дома,—любой кассир в каком-нибудь банке,—могут одновременно и с точностью использовать закон чисел для своих, совершенно различных, счетов. В толковании Христианской Науки Бог есть Принцип, бесконечная Любовь,—следовательно доступный всем, где бы то ни было и независимо от окружающей обстановки. Признав закон Любви, мы увидим, что благотворным действием этого непогрешимого закона может воспользоваться каждый независимо от того нуждается—ли он во многом или малом. Что Бог никогда не относится безучастно к благополучию своих детей,—усмотреть не трудно. "Возови ко Мне,—и Я отвечу тебе, покажу тебе великое и недоступное чего ты не знаешь." Так гласит обетование. В свою очередь Христос Иисус говорил: "Ибо знает Отец ваш, в чем вы имеете нужду, прежде вашего прошения у Него." Как в математике мы не думаем без конца над ошибкой, а быстро и без всякого сожаления ее перечеркиваем, раз нам известна исправляющая ее истина,—точно также в Христианской Науке мы учимся удалять заблуждения ложного воспитания и обучения, мы стараемся отбросить обманчивые удовольствия, опасные и неприятные привычки,—и правильно думать как о других, так и о самих себе. В Притчах говорится: "Не радуйся, когда упадет враг твой и да не веселится сердце твое, когда он споткнется." И еще сказано, что любовь "не радуется неправде, а сорадуется истине." Мы только тогда пользуемся этим законом Любви, когда мы отражаем свойства Любви. Мы должны жить любовью—законным наследием Божеского человека. Одну удрученную заботами женщину, муж которой лишился заработка, — однажды мягко спросили: "Так ли бы вы беспокоились, если-бы места лишился муж вашей соседки. Не лучше—ли знать, что безработица эта для всех детей Божьих есть нечто нереальное?" Бескорыстная любовь и радость за всеобщее счастье приносят исцеление.

Истинное счастье исключает равнодушие, мстительность, недружелюбие, и "сорадуется истине," истине всем доступной. Даже с точки зрения людской мы находим у других, когда мы этого действительно желаем, — похвальные черты характера и радуемся им. На сколько—же больше поводов к благодарности будет у нас, если мы научимся смотреть по ту сторону смертных недостатков и поднимемся до понимания совершенного человека, создания Божьего? Принося благодарение за мелькнувший перед нами облик совершенного человека, обладающего, как отражение Бога, всеми благами,—мы обретаем смирение и мудрость,—свойства детей Божьих. Эта истинная радость приходит на смену печали и греха, раскрепощает нас для свободного проявления наших дарованных Богом талантов. И мы познаем новые и неожиданные пути для служения нашим братьям,—и видим, как милосердие отражающее всемирную божественную Любовь широко открывает наши двери благословениям. Mrs. Eddy пишет (там-же стр. 330): "Св. Павел писал: 'Радуйтесь в Господе всегда.' Почему нет,—раз мы уже здесь на земле сознаем беспредельные возможности человека и вечное блаженство?"

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

On Playing the Flute

(A Villanelle)

Give me of your pastoral note
Shepherds on your distant hills,
Pipe you through my woodwind's throat.

Sing me freshest fields remote,
April streams and brooks and rills,
Give me of your pastoral note.

Yellow birch of crinkled coat
Share with me your sylvan frills,
Pipe you through my woodwind's throat.

Let your waving grasses float
Trembling in sweet elfin trills,
Give me of your pastoral note.

May your sounds be as a moat
Keeping hearts that Nature stills,
Pipe you through my woodwind's throat.

Sing you all by rule or rote
Till my inmost being fills,
Give me of your pastoral note,
Pipe you through my woodwind's throat.

EMILY C. SOWERBY.

Why Not Rejoice?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are times amid the seeming stress of adversity when the human heart is bowed with grief and care—when there seems scarcely a gleam of hope. This is because the individual is centering his attention on the mental agitation or the physical evidence, refusing at the moment to contemplate anything outside that troubled circumference. It sometimes requires a decided effort to turn from the manifestation of distress and seek joy; in fact, human sense testimony may at times assert that it is impossible to do so. But once even the slightest attempt is made to take a higher and more hopeful view, there will be ample reward for this exertion. Many blessings will be disclosed, the summing up of which will more than outweigh the false pretensions of evil.

There are several maxims concerning silver linings and searching for the bright side, which may seem trite; nevertheless, joy as a healing agent is effective, and may be wooed with the certainty of its beneficent results. If one who is down-hearted will with the aid of a Bible Concordance study the many assurances regarding joy, he will find inspiration and courage. "Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name," said the Wayshower. "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full." And Moses said to the children of Israel, "Ye shall rejoice in all that ye put your hand unto."

Light hilarity is not indicative of true joy; and while it is better to be optimistic than pessimistic, yet optimism, to be wholly helpful, must be based on fundamental spiritual truth. "Those instructed in Christian Science have reached the glorious perception that God is the only author of man," writes Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 29). Thus students of this practical religion know that from the standpoint of the true good, which alone is known to the real man, they can and should rejoice at all times, even when circumstances seem awry. They are learning to accept the Bible promises—to take God at His word, to rely understandingly on His presence and power, to relinquish preconceived mistaken notions and reach out for spiritual enlightenment and guidance.

Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 104), "The Principle of Christian Science is Love, and its idea represents Love." The rules of mathematics are available to everyone at all times, in every place, for every problem from the simplest addition to the most intricate calculation. The housewife at home and the cashier in the bank may at the same moment utilize the law of numbers for their differing accounts with accuracy. Christian Science presents God as Principle, infinite Love, and therefore ever available to all, wherever located and whatever the environment. As we accept the law of Love, we find that everyone, whether the need be small or great, may at the same moment benefit by the beneficent action of this unfailing law. It is not difficult to see that God is never indifferent to the welfare of His children; in fact, the promise reads, "Call unto me, and I will answer thee, and shew thee great and mighty things, which thou knowest not." And Christ Jesus said, "Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him."

Just as in mathematics we do not brood over mistakes, but erase them quickly, without sentiment or yearning, once the truth which corrects them is known, so in Christian Science we learn to discard the errors of false education and previous training. We endeavor to let go of illusory pleasures, fearful and unpleasant habits, and to think truly about others as well as about ourselves. The Proverb says, "Rejoice not when thine enemy falleth, and let not thine heart be glad when he stumbleth;" and it is said that charity "rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth." We use this law of Love only as we reflect Love's attributes. We must live the love which is the rightful heritage of God's man. One who was overwhelmed with worry because her husband was out of work was gently asked: "Would you feel equally disturbed if your neighbor's husband were unemployed? Should you not know this unemployment as unreal for all God's children?" Unselfish love and rejoicing in universal blessedness bring healing.

True happiness debars indifference, revenge, unkindness, and "rejoiceth in the truth," the truth available to all. Even from a human standpoint we may discover many commendable traits and characteristics in others and rejoice over them, if we actually set ourselves to do so. Then how much more cause for gratitude when we learn to look beyond mortal shortcomings and rise to discern the perfect man of God's creating! Expressing thanks for this glimpse of the perfect man, who possesses all good by reflection, one lays hold on humility and wisdom, inherent in the child of God. This true rejoicing replaces sorrow and sin, leaving one free to manifest God-given ability. Thus the individual uncovers new and unexpected ways to serve his fellow men, and finds himself open to receive many blessings because of this loving-kindness, which reflects universal divine Love. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 330): "St. Paul wrote, 'Rejoice in the Lord always.' And why not, since man's possibilities are infinite, bliss is eternal, and the consciousness thereof is here and now?"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Snow in Perpignan

Last night there was snow in Perpignan. Two meters of snow on the ground and in the morning every house-top a glittering Christmas cake. The bare, black branches of Perpignan trees crackled with frost and with the wind came the brittle sound of hedge and bush, repenting of having put out their buds too early.

Sitting in a café close to the Seine, warmed by my smoking hot chocolate, I listened to the proprietor telling the prodigious story of two meters of snow in Perpignan last night. I listened and ground my teeth.

For four years there has been no snow in Paris. By the law of averages, it must snow in Paris sometime. The most optimistic snow lovers, however, have had to be content with the old engravings, sold on the quais, of the Church of Nôtre Dame obscured in a labyrinth of flakes—with the window displays of Christmas cards showing old-fashioned vehicles plowing their way through a mythical Paris covered with the precious weather — or, worse still, with enthusiastic newspaper descriptions of "Provinces Blanketed in 4 Inch Fall," and other secondhand excitement.

But this morning the sky in Paris looked interesting. A battleship-gray sky, heavy, uniform. On the bridle paths flanking the Trocadero, a few army officers rode silently, their horses barely denting the frozen earth with their hooves. Over the River Seine, hungry gulls turned and re-turned in a circle. Not a barge was stirring, not a whistle blew under the empty bridges. Not a taxi horn, not a street cry broke the winter silence. There was snow in the air.

My hopes riding high, I bought a newspaper at a kiosk between the Seine and my office.

"Looks like snow," I said to the proprietor, eagerly, hoping for his confirmation.

"Eh, oui. Two meters of snow in Perpignan last night. Two meters!"

He seemed satisfied with this one remark and I certainly was.

Quarter to nine. The autobuses were doubling in frequency. Inside a little café, their distinct backfire was muted to the discreet cough of an approaching ogre.

Feeling a premature chill, due, no doubt, to my mental image of the white and silent Perpignan, I turned up my collar, wrapped my scarf an extra time around my neck, fastened my belt one notch beyond the usual, and stepped outside. Something touched my cheek, something soft and wet. I slipped my hand out of my glove and touched my face. On the tip of my finger was a weak and fragile star-shaped thing that melted before I could count two. This was not the virile stuff of Perpignan. Two meters of it would not even destroy a spider's web. But it was snow.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Advance In Brisk Market Then Turn Quiet

Commodity Issues Prominent in Rise—Some Easing Later

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Stocks quietly tapered off after a sharp opening rally today.

Buoying of the rails gave way to erratic movements in the afternoon, and early gains of 1 to 3 points were cut in half before prices again stiffened in the final hour.

Goodyear rose briskly in the late trading, gaining 2½ points. Other rubber issues were up fractionally. Corn Products advanced 3 points, while gains of around 2 were maintained by Case, Allied Chemical and American Sugar Refining.

United States Steel, Bethlehem, du Pont, American Telephone and New York Central were up about a point.

Turnover approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Commodity Markets Strong

Widespread strength in commodity markets was probably the chief factor in inspiring bullishness in shares. It led to considerable discussion of the prospect of the development of controlled inflation through governmental relief and rehabilitation measures during the coming months, although most important quarters in the financial district foresaw no immediate steps in that direction.

It was pointed out, furthermore, that controlled credit expansion might well bring a mild inflation, without anything in the nature of currency inflation. The Administration's action in demanding the return of gold and gold currency in circulation, amounting to more than $1,000,000,000, bankers pointed out, might well lay the base for a big expansion of credit.

Wall Street was keenly interested in the announcement of the visit of Prime Minister MacDonald to Washington for discussions with President Roosevelt preliminary to the World Economic Conference, and hopes of the eventual working out of international monetary and tariff plans designed to stimulate trade were high, although domestic problems interested Wall Street more.

Coppers were stimulated by reports of a plan to shut down domestic production completely for six months. The silver issues were helped by the discussions of plans to remonetize the metal, although banking quarters were inclined to the opinion that action to improve that metal might be delayed until it could be taken up on an international basis.

With rate matters still to the fore, utility shares were hesitant. Dividends by these companies have been coming down. Columbia Gas today ordered a quarterly dividend of 20 cents, as reduced from 25, payable in preferred stock.

Bond Prices Improve

Rallying rails gave the bond market a brighter appearance today, some of the recently hard-pressed carrier liens recording recoveries ranging from 1 to 4 or more points.

Chicago & North Western issues rallied sharply. The debenture 5s, due May 1, came back some 4 points after their sharp decline of yesterday, while the low-priced 4¾s, down to 4½ in the previous session, sold at 7, up 2½ points. Most of the North Western issues relaxed moderately, however, in late trading.

Other carrier liens that followed the lead of North Western with gains of a point or more included some of Alleghany Corporation, Erie, Nickel Plate, Union Pacific and New York Central. Some transportation bonds participated only fractionally in the recovery while others even fell off a trifle after earlier improvement.

A steadier tone was shown by most of the utilities and industrials, although there was little buoyancy in either group. Among the most active gainers were loans of American Telephone, Columbia Gas, Dodge Bros., International Telephone, Postal Telegraph, Texas Corporation and United States Rubber.

United States Government securities continued to reflect easier money conditions and a moderately active public demand by again registering gains of around 3-32nds to 16-32s of a point.

The foreign section was somewhat unsettled by persistent offerings of German issues which shook a number of these down to new low levels for the year. Losses in this group ranged from 1 to 3 or more points. Further weakness of the German group was attributed both to political uncertainties and to the proposal of the Reichsbank to pay off some $70,000,000 of credits to foreign central banks, thus depleting the country's gold ratio to around 10 per cent.

Banque de Franc

PARIS, April 6—Principal items in this week's statement of the Banque de Franc (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	March 31	March 24
Gold	80,408,000	80,623,000
Sight balances abroad	2,405,000	2,405,000
Neg bills bot abroad	1,719,000	1,719,000
Comm bills, France	2,912,000	3,863,000
Adv agst securities	2,714,000	2,635,000
Neg bonds of s f	6,620,000	6,629,000
Circulation	86,096,000	84,233,000
Tot cred cur accounts	19,084,000	21,157,000
Treasury	107,000	124,000
Sinking fund	2,127,000	2,034,000
Private	16,621,000	18,803,000
Total sight liabilities	105,181,000	105,390,000
Ratio	76.45%	76.50%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

Bank of England

LONDON, April 6—The weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	April 6	March 30
Circulation	£371,689	£367,111
Public deposits	14,082	21,344
Private deposits	144,093	127,803
Bankers' accounts	109,598	92,838
Other accounts	34,495	34,965
Government securities	82,979	57,737
Other securities	27,165	28,980
Disc and advances	11,648	11,770
Securities	15,517	17,210
Reserves	65,691	80,576
Prop res to liab	41.5%	54.0%
Bullion	177,360	172,688
Bank rate	2%	2%

English Bank Rate Unchanged

LONDON, April 6—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 5
5¾	3	..	Adams Express	1200	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3½
18¾	8½	2	Adams Millis	600	10	9	9	10
10¼	5½	..	Addressograph	200	6	5⅞	6	..
10½	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	1700	8½	8	8¾	8¾
64½	47½	3	Air Reduction	1900	59	56½	58	58½
15	11½	.80	Alaska-Juneau	11500	15	14⅝	14¾	14½
1⅝	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3½	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	1½	1⅜	1½	1
2¼	1⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	1½	1⅜	1¼	..
89⅞	70¾	6	Allied Chem	9400	81	78¾	79¼	78
121⅞	116½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	116½	116½	116½	116½
9½	6	..	Allis Chalmers	600	8½	7⅞	8½	8
22⅛	18½	2	Amerada	500	21⅜	21¼	21½	..
14	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1700	14¼	13½	14	12⅞
13⅞	8	..	Am Bank Note	400	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
3½	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1500	3½	3¼	3⅜	3½
12½	2¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	350	12¾	11½	12	12
13½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	700	14¾	12⅜	14¾	12¾
76	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	66	61	66	60
62⅜	49½	4	Am Can	9800	59¾	58	58⅝	57½
128⅜	112	7	Am Can pf	100	117½	117½	117½	117
9½	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	8¾	7⅝	8¾	8½
20	15	..	Am Car & F pf	300	18½	18	18	17¼
40	34	31	Am Chicle	900	36½	36	36	36
22⅛	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	2300	18	17¼	18	17½
8¼	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	900	4¾	4	4	4⅜
14⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	8½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜
12	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
5¼	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
4	2½	..	Am Hide & L	300	3	3	3	3½
19½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	1400	17½	17	17½	16⅞
6½	3¾	..	Am Ice	1400	5	4¾	5	4¾
34	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	28	28	28	28
8¾	4¼	..	Am International	400	6⅝	6½	6½	6¼
8¾	5⅜	..	Am Locomotive	1200	8¾	7⅞	8¾	7½
28¼	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	300	28¼	26¼	26¼	24
30	17	1½	Am News	10	19	19	19	19
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	10⅜	10	10	9¾
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	800	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
21½	9	1¾	Am P&L 5½ pf	300	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
7⅝	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	9400	7	6⅝	7	6¾
91	81½	1	Am Radiator pf	10	81½	81½	81½	..
10⅜	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1300	8¾	7⅝	8	7⅞
24⅞	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	500	20⅞	20½	20½	20¼
14	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	14	13⅜	14	..
18	10½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7600	17⅜	16	17½	16⅜
42¼	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	300	42¼	41¼	41½	41¾
30	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	30	29	29	28¾
8	4⅜	..	Am Steel2Fdries	1400	6½	5⅞	6½	5¾
56	37½	2	Am Steel F pf	110	40	40	40	..
40⅜	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	6400	40⅝	38⅝	39⅞	38½
109⅜	87¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	18800	93¼	90½	91½	90⅛
18⅞	10	..	Am Type F pf	300	10	10	10	..
19½	11	1	Am Wat W & E	900	11⅜	11	11½	11½
58	38	6	Am Wat Ipf	100	35½	35½	35½	..
6½	3½	..	Am Woolen	1300	5⅝	5	5⅝	..
29⅜	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	3600	28⅞	26⅜	28¼	26
1	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap pf	800	1	1	1	1
35¼	20	2½†	Am Stores	100	43	34	34	..
4⅜	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	600	3½	3	3½	..
9⅝	5	..	Anaconda Cop	5900	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅛
15½	8⅛	.80	Anchor Cap	400	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	11
54	41	7	Armour Del 1pf	100	46½	46½	46½	44½
2⅜	1½	..	Armour Ill A	5600	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	1⅝
1½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
12⅜	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1800	13⅜	10¾	13	..
2¾	2	..	Artloom Corp	60	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
5½	5½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1600	5½	4¾	4¾	4¾
47⅛	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	4000	40⅝	38¾	39⅛	38½
68	50	5	Atchison pf	300	50½	50½	50½	50
26⅛	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1200	18½	17¾	18	17
17¼	12¾	..	Atl Refining	1200	15⅝	15	15	14⅜
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	1800	35¾	33⅝	34	33⅞
1⅜	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	100	1	1	1	1
8	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	36500	7⅞	7½	7¾	7⅜

—B—

6¼	3⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	300	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝
15⅜	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	30	11	11	11	11⅜
12⅝	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	3500	9½	8⅜	8½	8⅜
15⅜	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	10⅜	10	10	9⅝
4¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	1700	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
12	7	..	Beatrice Cream	300	11¼	11	11¼	12
50	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	900	48¼	47½	48¼	..
5	3½	..	Belding Hem	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
11½	6⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	1400	8¾	8½	8½	8⅜
13¾	9	..	Best & Co	500	12⅜	12	12	12¼
167	101½	..	Bethlehem Steel	4400	15¼	14⅜	15	14
36½	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1700	34½	33	34	32⅞
14¾	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	..
26⅜	18	1.60	Borden	3200	22⅜	21⅜	22	21¼
9¾	5½	..	Borg Warner	400	8	7¾	7¾	8
5½	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
31	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	2000	29	28½	28¾	28½
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	77½	77½	77½	..
5	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
3½	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	2½	2½	2½	..
36	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	25¾	25¾	25¾	25½
4½	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	3¼	3¼	3⅛	..
4¾	2½	..	Bullard	100	3	3	3	..
8¾	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	6100	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	1	1	1	1
15	8½	..	Butte & Superior	200	1	1	1	1
..	..	..	Byers	400	11⅜	11	11	11¼

—C—

12½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	900	12⅜	11¼	12⅜	11
3¼	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
11⅞	7½	..	Canada Dry	500	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅛
14⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	8500	7⅞	7½	7½	7½
18	14	1	Cannon Mills	200	16	15½	16	16
52¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	30000	46	43¼	44⅞	43
60	41	4	Case Thresh pf	10	52	52	52	..
9½	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	600	8	7¾	8	7¾
9	4½	..	Celanese Corp	200	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5⅝
1	½	..	Celotex Co	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
24¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	3000	24⅜	22½	24	23⅞
63	52	7	Century Rib pf	50	52½	52	52	..
10⅜	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	6000	10½	9⅞	10	9⅞
20¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1400	16¾	16¼	16½	16⅛
30½	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	6500	27	26⅝	26⅞	26⅛
1¼	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	½	½	½	½
3	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	500	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1000	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	2¾
2⅜	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	1¼	1	1	1⅛
3	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	150	1¾	1½	1⅝	1½
6¼	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	9000	2½	2¼	2⅜	1½
9¼	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1500	3¾	3¼	3¼	2¼
4	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	6⅜	6½	6⅝	..
5⅝	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
7½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	3	3	3	..
8½	3¾	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	4⅛	3⅞	4	3¾
9⅛	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	300	7	9¼	9¼	9½
17¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	4500	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	9⅝
32½	16	6½	City Ice2& F pf	130	16	16	16	16
1	¼	..	City Stores	400	½	½	½	..
13½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	11	11	11	..
90½	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	100	90	90	90	..
13	7	1	Colgate-Palm-P	300	8¾	8½	8⅜	8
5	3	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	4¼	3⅞	4¼	3½
7⅛	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	4¼	3⅜	4¼	3¾
17¾	9	1	Columbia Gas	4700	10¼	9½	9½	9⅜
17⅞	9	6	Columbia G pf A	200	60	60	60	..
10⅝	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	300	7	7	8	..
35⅞	23⅞	2	Columbian Carb	1000	29¾	28½	28½	28¼
6½	4	..	Comm Credit	400	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
76½	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	70	70	70	70
20⅛	18½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	18½	18½	18½	18½
25	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	20¾	20¼	20¾	20
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	9000	1⅝	1⅜	1½	1½
13⅞	9	.60	Comm Solvents	17000	14¼	13⅞	14	13¾
50	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	23	21¾	23	21⅜
9⅜	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	400	7	7	7	7
71¼	40	4	Consol Gas	10000	43¼	40¼	40⅜	41¼
99	88	5	Consol Gas pf	200	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2¾
6¼	5	..	Consol Oil	1800	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
3⅞	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	4	3⅞	4	..
1	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	½	½	½	⅜
¾	¼	..	Container B	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
7⅝	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅝	½	½	½
41⅛	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
45⅞	35¼	2	Cont Can	2500	43¾	43	43¾	42½
17¼	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	15¾	15¼	15¾	15
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	1500	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
6¾	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	2500	6	5¾	6	5¾
59½	45⅞	3	Corn Products	60000	57⅜	54½	56½	53¾
4¼	2⅜	..	Coty	200	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	..
28½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	600	27	26½	27	27
23½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	400	21⅜	21	21	20¾
24	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	120	18	16½	17	17⅜
1¾	½	..	Cuba Co	1000	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
5½	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	50	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5½
5½	1⅞	..	Cuban Am Sug	8000	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	5
32¾	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	240	33¼	32¼	33¼	31½
29	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	26	26	26	25
11⅞	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	9	9	9	9¼
2½	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	2500	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1¾
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	2½	2¼	2½	2¼

—D—

58¼	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	9500	48⅜	45¾	47½	44⅜
27⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	4200	20	18½	18⅞	18¼
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	200	53	53	53	54
90	79¼	4	Detroit Edison	200	83	83	83	84
60	79¼	2	Devoe & Ray 1pf	40	88½	87½	87½	..
19¼	17½	1	Diamond Match	100	18	18	18	17⅞
15¾	12	1†	Dome Mines	900	13⅝	13¼	13½	13⅛
15⅜	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	12¼	12	12¼	..
13¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
8	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
43	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	8500	36⅞	35¼	36⅛	35
106	99⅜	6	du Pont deb	200	100	100	100	99⅜

—E—

61¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	700	51½	49¼	51	48¾
6	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	4¼	4	4	..
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1700	11⅜	10½	11¼	10½
1⅞	1	..	Elec Boat	3500	2¼	1⅞	2¼	1⅞
1¾	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
7⅞	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	700	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	3¾
18¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
25½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	25	23⅞	24½	24½
32	26	3	Endicott Johnson	300	31	30½	30½	..
6½	3¾	..	Erie RR	400	4¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
7¾	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4½

—F—

3⅝	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	3	3	3	..
10¼	4¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
23¼	19	..	Fed M & S pf	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
10½	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	10	10	10	..
18¾	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	12	11¾	12	11¾
86	81	6½	Filene's pf	30	81½	81	81½	..
14⅜	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	200	10½	9¼	10	9¼
51	43	2½	First Nat Stores	500	48¼	46½	46½	48
21	13¾	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	17	17	17	17
2½	⅜	..	Fox Film A	100	1	1	1	1
26⅜	16¼	2	Freeport Texas	500	22	21½	21¾	21

—G—

55	42	6	Gen Am In pf ww	200	50	50	50	..
20⅝	13¾	..	Gen Am Tnk Car	2200	19¼	18¼	18½	18¼
7⅞	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
16	13	2	Gen Baking	400	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14¼
12	6½	..	Gen Cable pf	20	7¼	7	7	..
16⅜	10½	.40	Gen Electric	9500	13¾	13½	13¼	12¾
12	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11½
28¾	21	2	Gen Foods	3000	26¼	26	26¼	26
1½	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	¾	¾	¾	⅝
14¾	5	8c	Gen G&E 8% A	10	5	5	5	..
45¼	35½	3	Gen Mills	4200	45¼	43¾	45	43¾
14⅞	10	1	Gen Motors	280	12⅜	12¼	12½	13
77¼	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	68½	68½	68½	67⅞
3¾	2	..	Gen Pub Service	500	2⅝	2	2½	2½
59½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	17¾	17⅞	17⅞	17½
⅞	⅜	..	Gen Realty	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
6¼	2½	..	Gen Refractories	200	3	3	3	2⅞
20¼	11½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	6500	12⅜	12¼	12½	12⅜
75	54	5	Gillette S R pf	200	58	58	58	58
1⅞	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
6½	3¾	..	Glidden	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
4¼	2	..	Goebel (Adolf)	800	4½	3⅝	4¼	3⅝
16⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	2600	15½	14¼	14½	14
6½	3	..	Goodrich	4200	5¼	4⅜	5¼	4½
18¼	9	..	Goodrich pf	300	13½	11½	13½	..
18¾	9¼	..	Goodyear	7300	16⅞	14½	16¾	14¾
45	27¼	2	Goodyear 1pf	800	40	36⅝	40	38

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 5
13¾	7⅝	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	9	9	9	..
2½	1	..	Graham Paige	2800	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
6¼	3⅞	..	Granby	300	5	5	5	4½
6¼	3⅜	..	Grand Union	100	4½	4½	4½	4
21¾	15⅜	1	Grant (WT)	500	19½	19	19½	19⅛
11⅜	4⅜	..	Great Nor pf	9000	6¾	5⅝	6⅛	5
7	5⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	300	5½	6½	5½	5½
14⅜	7	..	Great West Sug	8000	14⅜	14	14⅜	13⅞
95	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	110	95	92	95	92
1¼	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1500	⅝	⅝	¾	⅝
1⅞	¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	10000	2⅛	1¾	2	1⅝
9	5	..	Guan Sug pf	10	9	9	9	..
13⅛	6¾	..	Gulf States Steel	200	11	11	11	..

—H—

28⅞	25⅛	1¾	Hack W pf A	270	26	25½	25½	25
2¼	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
1⅞	¾	..	Hayes Body	200	¾	¾	¾	..
20¼	13	1½	Hercules Powder	100	16½	16½	16½	16¼
57⅜	38½	3	Hershey Choc	200	39	39	39	38
176	145	9†	Homestake Min	1000	176	174⅜	176	173⅛
6	4⅜	..	Houdaille Her A	300	4¾	4⅝	4¾	..
51¼	44½	4.20	Household Fin pf	200	48½	45½	45½	45
13⅝	8¼	..	Houston Oil	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
3¼	1⅛	..	Houston Oil new	100	3¼	3¼	2¼	2½
10	5½	.40	Howe Sound	1000	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½
5½	3	..	Hudson Motor	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
3⅛	1⅜	..	Hupp Motors	500	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾

—I—

15½	8½	..	Il Central	6500	11	9½	10	9
¾	¼	..	Indian Motor	200	¼	¼	¼	¼

Financial: News and Comment

Ford Asserts He Is Out of Detroit Banking Picture

Says People Learning What Money Is For—Lower Price on New Model

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., April 6—Henry Ford denied in a special interview with The Christian Science Monitor today that he had any present plans to form a new bank in Detroit, additional to the bank already established jointly by the R. F. C. and the General Motors Corporation. "The stories afloat are untrue," he said. "I want to be out of the banking picture. All my life I have been trying to get rid of banks, not start them."

Speaking in his office in the Dearborn laboratories, he paid high tribute to the "magnificent courage" of the Detroit people in the emergency through which they have passed and are still passing. America's fourth city still has 95 per cent of its bank deposits tied up.

"Explanation of this courage," stated Mr. Ford, "is that we are all in the same boat."

What Money Is For

He would not comment on the new banking set-up in Detroit, but said that the great lesson of the emergency had been that money was meant to be used and that such a realization would stimulate buying throughout the country. "Since our shutdown we have been turning out 1200 cars a day, and now the figure has jumped to 2000, all on a cash basis," he said. "The increase is especially noticeable in the higher priced cars."

According to Mr. Ford, this proved that money was coming out of hoarding not only back to the banks but also back to industry, its proper destination, if economic enterprise were to get back on its feet.

"It may be that we have scraped bottom," he went on, "but no one knows how wide the bottom is. During the last few years the country has learned a few simple lessons. Experience has been a great teacher, and in no way more than in showing us just what money is made for—that is, as a medium of exchange for work done. Only by digesting such a simple rule can we recreate momentum which will put the wheels of industry in motion again."

Soya Bean Products

Mr. Ford stated that his new low-priced model about which there has been so much speculation would soon be on the market. Prices of the new model will be well below present levels. Among the surprises will be an entire covering of enamel made from soya bean oil. The laboratories are experimenting with further uses of products from the soya bean, a legume hitherto almost monopolized by Manchuria, which is grown over 1000 acres of land cwned by the Ford enterprise near Dearborn. The bean has long been renowned as a universal provider.

Mr. Ford said that steering wheels made from soya pulp had already been perfected in the laboratories. The future held great possibilities, he affirmed, of a new factory use for farm products. In further illustration, he looked to car bodies being manufactured from corn stalks.

Mr. Ford explained that it was quite wrong to assume that he had withdrawn his offer of a month ago, when Detroit was absolutely bankless, to put up half the capital of a new bank to be run according to Mr. Ford's idea of banking functions. "I made the offer," he said, "and it was accepted by committees representing directors, stockholders and depositors of the two closed banks concerned. Then one day I received a letter from the directors declining the offer. What happened is only surmise, but it is apparent that on second thought the other half of the capital was not prepared to join the venture. My plan was suggested only as a way out of what seemed an impasse. Since a new bank has been established that lets me out of the picture."

Claim Filed Against International Match

NEW YORK, April 6—Swedish Match Co. filed amended proof of claim against the bankruptcy estate of International Match Corp. for $50,176,036. Its original claim was for $112,147,717 filed Oct. 18, 1932.

The amended claim sets current indebtedness of International Match Corp. to Swedish Match as shown on books of Continental Investment A. G., a subsidiary of International Match, at about $26,000,000, the same as in the original claim.

In its new schedule Swedish Match claims $9,000,000 as its share in the original investment by Kreuger interests in 350,000 shares of Diamond Match stock, $6,000,000 for the investment in Ohio Match Co. and $7,000,000 for advances alleged to have been made for the Polish match monopoly, which the claims set forth was a fictitious transaction by Ivar Kreuger and is now entirely worthless.

Consideration of the amended claim was set for April 26.

National Investors Group

National Investors group, including Second, Third and Fourth National Investors, made additions to its holdings of several common stocks during the first three months of this year and made new commitments in two issues, General Electric and General Motors. In the process of building up its stock holdings, the three trusts reduced cash and its equivalent a net total of $661,364 to $7,155,362. Cash in closed banks amounted to $102,148.

Chevrolet Motor Company

DETROIT, April 6—During the first quarter of this year Chevrolet Motor Co. manufactured 148,336 new cars and trucks, compared with 133,363 in the first three months of 1932. In March, despite the unsettled banking situation, total production came within 300 units of equaling March of last year, at 38,665, compared with 38,890 last March.

Utah Canners Prices Lower

OGDEN, Utah, April 6—Committees of Utah Canners' Association and State Canning Corporation Growers' Association have agreed on the price to be paid for peas this year at a reduction of about 6 per cent below 1932 prices. Agreements on tomato prices specify: No. 1, $9.50 a ton, compared with $10.50 last year and No. 2, $4 a ton compared with $4.50.

Employment Data Is More Favorable

Little Rock, Ark., April 6

REPRESENTING the largest force employed during the past 12 months, 734 men returned Monday to work in the Missouri Pacific Lines division shops. G. T. Callendar, shop superintendent, indicated the men will be employed all of April. Only a skeleton force has been maintained the past 12 months.

DETROIT, April 6—The employment index of the Industrial Department of the Detroit Board of Commerce on March 31 advanced to 48.8 from 33.5 on March 15 and 49.2 on Feb. 28 this year. On March 31, 1932, the index was 65.4.

Sweeping Banking Reforms Voted For By Chase National

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Sweeping banking reforms, including liquidation of one important securities affiliate and the divorcement of another from its securities selling business were voted by the board of directors of the Chase National Bank of New York and the Chase Securities Corporation.

Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the governing board and president of the Chase National, and also chairman of the Chase Securities Corporation, announced after a meeting of the directors that it had been voted to place "in process of liquidation" the Chase Harris Forbes Companies, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Chase Securities Corporation and to eliminate from the latter's activities "the business of distributing securities to the public."

Mr. Aldrich, in his letter to stockholders calling for a special meeting of the shareholders of both the bank and the Securities Corporation for May 16, stated that "We believe that what we propose is in the best interests of the bank and in accord not only with sound banking policy but responsive to enlightened public opinion."

The action of the banking boards followed Mr. Aldrich's announcement of March 8, in which he threw a figurative bombshell into the financial district by advocating not only the divorcement of banking security affiliates, but also reducing the large boards of directors to "workable size" and prohibiting members of private banking corporations from serving on the boards of commercial institutions.

In addition to the launching of divorce proceedings in the case of the Chase affiliates the bank directors voted to decrease the present board of 72 members to not more than 40.

At the same time the bank issued its condition statement as of March 31, showing deposits of $1,306,000,000, compared with $1,236,000,000 on March 3, the day preceding the banking holiday.

Harris Forbes Trust Company makes this statement: "The coming separation of the Chase Harris Forbes Corporation from the Chase National Bank, as announced, will have no bearing on the immediate future of the Harris Forbes Trust Company. The business of this bank will continue as usual."

Barge and Rail Rates To Stay On Same Basis

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order requiring that railroads maintain differentials on barge-rail and rail-barge-rail rates regardless of changes in the level of all-rail rates.

The order, which is the eighth supplemental report of the commission on its study of through routes and joint rates between the Inland Waterways Corporation and other common carriers, held that the Denison Act requires minimum differentials between all-rail rates and joint rates in connection with water service to apply until changed in the manner authorized in the act.

The railroads had sought in lowering the rates to meet truck and other competition to avoid maintaining the full differential between water and rail rates. The commission held that regardless of the rate level the differential under which barge rates are lower than rail rates should be continued at the same percentage.

Chicago Bank Granted Charter

CHICAGO, April 6—Comptroller of the Currency approved issuance of a charter to Mid-City National Bank, which will have capital of $400,000, surplus of $50,000 and reserves of $50,000. On payment of the capital it will be in position to take over assets and deposit, liabilities of Mid-City Trust & Savings Bank, which on March 3 last had deposits of about $2,800,000.

Gold Return Continues

On April 4 there was returned to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston $1,380,000 in gold certificates and $45,981 in gold coin. Since March 6 there has been returned to the bank a total of $45,063,396, made up of $34,232,000 gold certificates, $10,801,341 gold coin, and $30,055 gold bullion.

U. S. Leather Recapitalization

NEW YORK, April 6—Stockholders of U. S. Leather Co. approved reduction in stated capital to $13,003,722 from $20,253,652. This action, along with the amendment of the by-laws, was taken to enable the company to continue to retire prior preferred stock through purchases in the open market.

Fisk Rubber Company

With cash working capital of between $1,000,000 and $1,250,000 in sight after disposal of cash assets to note and bondholders, Orrin G. Wood, head of Fisk Rubber Company reorganization committee, expressed optimism regarding the concern's future.

Lehigh & New England

PHILADELPHIA, April 6—Lehigh & New England Railroad Company, owned by Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, reports 1932 net after charges of $432,041, or $3.18 a share on 136,000 shares, par $50, compared with $510,921 or $3.75 a share in 1931.

H. C. Bohack Company Sales

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Sales of H. C. Bohack Company for the five weeks ended April 1 totaled $3,844,314, off 15.4 per cent from the corresponding period of 1932.

Marked Rise In Construction Of Houses in March

Contracts for Residences Up in 37 States East of Rocky Mountains

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—L. Seth Schnitman, chief statistician for F. W. Dodge Corporation, reported today an "extraordinary" gain in contracts for residence construction in March in 37 states east of the Rockies. Figures were not available for the western states.

The gain, Mr. Schnitman said, was not extraordinary from the viewpoint of total value, which still is small, but because of the size of the gain—35 per cent over February—and because it came "in the face of extremely pressing bank difficulties."

"No artificial development, such as government lending, caused this gain," Mr. Schnitman emphasized. "It has developed normally, although unexpectedly large in proportion, apparently because it was building that literally had to be done.

"The figures indicate that some funds withdrawn for hoarding were utilized for building, and also that consumers consider present low prices as bargains."

Residence construction in March totaled $16,021,000, as compared to $11,805,300 in February and $11,950,000 in January, a total of $39,777,200 for the first quarter. This compares with $85,130,200 for the first quarter of 1932.

Other kinds of construction gained little in March over February. Mr. Schnitman said, however, that a gain in residence construction usually precedes a general construction increase.

The March total of $16,021,000 included only small projects, about 85 per cent being for small houses. Ninety per cent of the small houses were new construction. Addition of the $9,500,000 projected for slum eradication in New York would increase the total to $25,521,000.

In connection with the New York project Mr. Schnitman said: "Large-scale governmental construction once again looms up a means of providing employment and as a stimulus to general business recovery. While it is not possible to say what form such activity may take over the near-by months, it is probable that action will center, to an increasing extent, in residential building, especially in the so-called slum clearance projects."

Central Trust To Reorganize Soon

While the nation-wide banking holiday somewhat retarded the plans for the reorganization of the Central Trust Co. of Cambridge, the reorganization committee's work is now nearing completion and a definite announcement of the revised plan may be expected soon.

The independent appraisal of the real estate on which the closed Central Trust Co. holds mortgages made by qualified appraisers, by the direction of the bank commissioner, has now been completed. Real estate mortgages form a substantial part of the assets of the closed bank.

Since the bank commissioner took possession earnings of the bank have been in excess of the expenses of liquidation. Also, since the commissioner has been in charge, the bank's loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. has been reduced almost $2,000,000.

French 'Phone Rate Cut By New York Telephone

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6 — The Public Service Commission has ordered the New York Telephone Company to reduce from 25 cents to 15 cents its monthly charge for hand, or "French type," telephones.

The new rate becomes effective on May 1 and, with about 800,000 subscribers using this type of telephone, will reduce the company's income about $1,000,000, it was estimated.

Dividends

Tide Water Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the 5 per cent preferred, payable May 15 to stock of record April 20.

Solvay American Investment Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.37½ on the preferred, payable May 15, providing on that date the preferred stock is not impaired, to stock of record April 15.

Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, New York, declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents, placing the stock on a $3 annual basis, compared with $4 previously, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Guaranty Trust Co.

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—The condition statement of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as of March 31, last, shows cash on hand, in the Federal Reserve Bank and due from banks and bankers of $200,508,303. This same figure, as of Dec. 31, 1932, was $197,891,874. Holdings of United States Government bonds and certificates amounted to $435,323,963, compared with $527,071,010 at the end of last December. Surplus and undivided profits increased from $181,233,494 to $181,299,853. Deposits aggregated $918,194,400, compared with $1,018,967,870 on Dec. 31, last.

Electric Public Service Co.

James Lee Kauffman, chairman of the committee for the protection of the holders of secured bonds of the Electric Public Service Company, in a statement issued today announced that the committee is endeavoring to formulate an independent plan of reorganization for the sole benefit and protection of the secured bondholders. In the meantime, he adds, the committee will give immediate attention to ways and means of reducing the operating expenses of the properties, which, it contends, are too high.

Louisville & Nashville

Louisville & Nashville Railroad has issued its pamphlet report for 1932 which shows total assets of $573,354,888, Dec. 31, compared with $568,497,006 Dec. 31, 1931, and profit and loss surplus $84,476,811, compared with $87,622,130. Income account for 1932 shows net loss of $2,108,575 after charges, the same as in preliminary statement, compared with a net of $1,039,946, or 89 cents a share on 1,170,000 shares of stock in 1931.

Income Tax Receipts

WASHINGTON, April 6—Income tax receipts on April 4 totaled $838,396, Treasury Department reports. So far this month receipts totaled $1,397,672, compared with $1,066,478 in the like period of 1932.

Inflation Plan Is Proposed To Give Industry New Start

Five Steps Set Forth as Necessary to Rebuild Prices and Purchasing Power—Program Is Signed by Large Number of Business Men

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—A five-point inflation plan, which its exponents believe would "restart industry and give rapidly increasing employment," is outlined by "the committee for the nation to rebuild prices and purchasing power."

The program is called "the next five steps."

It is signed by five members of the "directing committee" and also by 100 prominent business leaders, industrialists and economists.

The "five steps" in brief are:

"1. Recognize that bank deposits constitute the nation's important medium of exchange, therefore, the reopening of the maximum number of banks must be expedited and deposits unfrozen as rapidly as possible by a very broad and liberal use of the powers granted the Administration by recent emergency legislation. In the opinion of the committee, the Government would be justified in expanding currency to protest the depositors of banks which have not yet reopened. . . . The Government should guarantee the deposits of all banks which have been reopened and which have been declared sound. . . .

"2. Continue embargo on gold export and suspension of specie payments before the United States returns to the gold standard. Conferences should be held with Great Britain with the aim of making arrangements for these two countries to return to the gold basis simultaneously and on a basis that will give each country the price level it desires. . . .

"3. Remove restrictions upon foreign exchange dealings which do not involve export of gold. Discontinue the efforts to keep the dollar at its former gold parity. The British pound sterling and other foreign exchanges must advance in terms of the dollar before there can be a general advance in the price-level in the United States. By pegging the dollar in foreign exchange we have held down our price-level as completely as though we had not suspended gold payment. We must resume the free dealing in sterling and other foreign exchange. If this does not suffice, the United States should sell dollar exchange to depress the price so that foreign countries can acquire it at lower cost to pay their debts to us and to use it in buying goods from American agriculture and industry. . . .

"4. It should be announced forthwith that prior to lifting the embargo on gold at a future date, it will be the policy of the United States to revalue gold. It is the opinion of the committee that in this revaluation, the United States Treasury should raise the price of gold from $20.67 per ounce to a new price of $36.17 per ounce. This is an increase of 75 per cent—an arbitrary temporary level, estimated to bring commodity price level to a 1926 base.

"5. A Federal non-partisan board should be created to stabilize the United States Bureau of Labor price levels from 1921 to 1930. . . ."

The committee says that if this program were adopted it would "have as its object the immediate increase of prices and a continuing increase that will gradually carry prices back to where they were in 1926."

In discussing suggestion No. 4 the report said:

"The mere knowledge that such a program of establishing a higher dollar price for gold is planned would start the price-level upward.

"Such basic commodities as cotton, wheat, hides and copper would rise rapidly. This price increase would quickly spread to other products.

The World's Business

By H. B. ELLISTON

He who tries to deduce President Roosevelt's philosophy about the place of the United States in the economic world is faced with a stiff task. So far the issue has been almost sidetracked by events. In his inaugural the President himself said that domestic affairs required first attention. He was on non-debatable ground. As President he found the United States in the throes of a domestic banking crisis, caused by flaws in the domestic banking system, not by international factors. This breakdown had to be repaired before anything else could be attempted.

Emergency measures have now been extended to other spheres of economic activity. A bewildering array of proposals have marched across the national stage. Mortgage plans, railroad schemes, credit proposals—they are all connected with salvage operations. But side by side with them are appearing the first signs of reconstruction. It is from this program that one must try to gauge the Roosevelt economic philosophy. The task may be premature. But the excuse for tackling it is that the issue involved is perhaps the most important one facing statesmen and business men today.

Farm Program Example

The farm program may be regarded as the prime example so far of permanent reconstruction. Let us then see what it contributes as an answer to our question.

The crux of the farm problem is the disparity between farm and factory prices. The latter are too high in relation to the former. The problem is sometimes called the economic scissors. Some think it is temporary, the theory being that since business depressions make farm prices fall faster than factory prices, recovery will bring back equilibrium. But the price scissors were present in the American economic structure long before the depression appeared. In his election campaign the President himself argued on the basis of a fundamental derangement. He promised to end it. This is one reason for the opinion that in his farm program he is building for the future.

There are, broadly speaking, two ways of rectifying a lopsided price structure. One is to lower prices of factory goods. The other is to increase prices of farm goods. There is only one way of achieving the former aim, and that is by a drastic reduction in the tariff barriers, which artificially sustain at least certain factory prices by shutting out competition from cheaper prices abroad, and thus prevent the establishment of what Adam Smith called the "natural" price. Is President Roosevelt likely drastically to reduce tariffs? Tariff rearrangements certainly bulk large in his program. He has announced a determination to change the American tariff policy so as to permit the negotiation of bargaining treaties with individual states. Particular duties will be lowered in exchange for the lowering of certain duties abroad.

Position of Tariff

The tariff feature of the President's program, however, would seem to be only an auxiliary in farm relief. Farm proposals already offered show that, unlike his two immediate predecessors, he is bent upon trying to obtain a legislative increase of farm prices beyond their natural level. This would be achieved by taxing the processor of farm products and turning over the proceeds to the farmer.

The effort to achieve artificial prices for the farm means the acknowledgment of artificial prices for the factory. In other words, one cannot see in prospect any radical cut in the general tariff, even when the special factors now making for the retention of tariff barriers have been ironed out.

Perhaps the use of the tariff looms larger today than it may tomorrow because of the necessity of moving both the piled-up stocks that now clutter up the terminals and the surpluses that continue to pour out of American farms. What, for instance, attracts the present Administration to recognition of Russia? It is the possibility of some trade agreement which will enable Soviet Russia to absorb the present carryovers from American farms. But this is a temporary condition. Moreover, the farm proposals provide for the cutting down of American farm production, so that the possibility of future surpluses will be lessened. The disappearance of American overstocks and the cutting down of production will, therefore, mean that the bargaining tariff will not be as useful in the future as it is today.

Domestic Policy

The emphasis of farm relief, then, is on domestic policy. And that domestic policy savors strongly of economic planning. President Roosevelt is reputedly attracted by this new philosophy. At any rate, he has around him many advisers who believe in government control of economic enterprise. This school has gathered strength from the course of events. Within 24 hours of the President's assumption of office, the United States had suspended its connection with an international currency standard. The event was regarded by the economic planners as a stroke of good fortune.

Economic planning may be impossible anyway. But it would certainly be impossible while the economy is subject to financial upsets coming from abroad which affect the United States along the circuit of a common international money standard. Economic planning has not a chance of success unless the economy is carefully and effectively shielded from outside, that is, by high tariff walls and an independent money policy. How far the President (and, of course, Congress) will go with the 100 per cent planners remains to be seen. But his policy so far has a bent in their direction.

Planning Experiments

These planning experiments, it may be noted, are being made while a world economic conference is being prepared for. Many economists and statesmen will be present at that conference who are opposed to national economic planning. Some want only the minimum of interference with natural forces. Others are planners, but on an international scale. The former are less and less influential in the determination of policy. The issue at the world parley would seem to be lining up between the international and the national planners. Whichever side wins out, this time the issue will be decisive, for the world cannot go forward half-nationalistic, half-internationalistic. It is coming very definitely to an economic cross-roads.

Suppose the verdict is in favor of national planning. Would that necessarily be antipathetic to the neighborliness which President Roosevelt says will be the key to his foreign policy? Not necessarily. The world would be less prosperous, but it could live and let live even when it is not entwined in economic ties. Besides, it is so small that a retreat from economic half-internationalism must inevitably be the kind of strategic retreat preparatory to an advance to internationalism based upon logic and common sense—two qualities that have been lacking in international economic policy for years past. It might be that in order to build a better world the governments must first build better countries. In the economic sense, the latter duty has been too often forgotten in the preoccupations with selling abroad goods for which a market might have been developed at home.

Six Telephone Companies Cut Disbursements

Almost All of the Common Stocks Owned by American

Twenty-two operating telephone companies comprising the Bell System in this country and including Bell Telephone Company of Canada last year failed to earn all dividends paid by a margin of approximately $22,400,000.

The common stock of these companies with a few exceptions are owned nearly 100 per cent by the parent organization, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. In addition, Western Electric Company, (99 per cent owned) had a net operating loss of $12,600,000 for 1932.

The trend of earnings in the early months of this year will obviously play an important part in discussions as to dividend policy when the board meets during May.

Dividends from telephone operating companies in 1932 amounting to $137,379,816 represented about 55 per cent of total earnings of the parent company. The rest was derived from operation of the long distance lines, interest and miscellaneous revenues.

Reduced Income

Reduction in dividend rates by six of the telephone operating companies associated with American Telephone & Telegraph Company, so far this year represents a reduction of income for the parent company of roughly $5,700,000 annually, equivalent to only 30 cents a share on 18,262,275 shares of the parent company outstanding.

From the viewpoint of diminished income, the most important was that of New England Telephone & Telegraph Company which reduced the annual rate to $6 from $8, cutting income by $1,741,884 annually. New Jersey Bell Telephone Company within the last few days reduced the rate to $6 from $7 amounting to $1,203,592 annually. The reduction by Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company earlier in the year to $6 from $7 means a difference of $1,538,869 annually.

Adjustments downward by three other companies this year and resulting annual reductions of income to the parent company follow: Southern New England Telephone Company rate reduced to $6 from $8, $266,748; Wisconsin Telephone Company rate reduced to $6 from $8, $800,000; and Bell Telephone Company of Canada rate reduced to $6 from $7, $187,498.

Through Previous Changes

Three smaller companies, Chesapeake & Potomac of Virginia, Michigan Bell Telephone Company and Ohio Bell Telephone, made adjustments of dividends last year.

It is significant that of the largest eight companies, only three, the New England, New Jersey and Pacific coast organizations, have readjusted dividend rates. New York Telephone Company, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph and Southwestern Bell Telephone have already declared second quarter dividends at the usual rate of $8 annually.

The New York company is by far the most prolific source of revenue for the parent company, with dividends approximating $30,000,000 annually. Incidentally, the New York company operates approximately 20 per cent of the telephones of the entire Bell system.

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Orders Up Sharply In Lumber Industry

Washington, April 6

LUMBER orders booked by mills in the week ended March 25 were greater than for any previous week of 1933 and for any of 1932, except for two weeks last September, and production was the heaviest for any week of 1933, say telegraphic reports to National Lumber Manufacturers' Association from regional associations covering 673 leading hardwood and softwood mills.

New business totaled 180,147,000 feet, or 79 per cent above production. Production was 100,538,000 feet.

New York Trust Companies Show More Liquidity

NEW YORK, April 6—Guaranty Trust Company and Commercial National Bank & Trust Company for the quarter ended March 31, showed dividends earned with a small carryover to undivided profits. Deposits were lower and liquidity was well maintained compared with the end of last year.

Deposits of Guaranty Trust Company amounted to $952,543,090, compared with $1,038,778,217 Dec. 31, 1932, a decrease of $86,235,127. Surplus and undivided profits totaling $181,299,853 at the close of March increased $66,359 over three months earlier. For each one dollar of deposit liabilities the institution had 66 cents in cash and United States Government securities, compared with 69 cents at the end of last year.

Commercial National Bank & Trust Company disclosed a shrinkage of $10,210,000 in deposits, bringing the total March 31 to $56,777,308. Surplus and undivided profits were up almost $16,000 in the three months to $8,669,365. Greater liquidity was apparent in the fact that cash and governments were equal to 67 cents for each dollar of deposits, versus 63 cents at the end of last year.

Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company showed a small drop in surplus and undivided profits April 1 at $22,493,477, versus $22,250,000 three months earlier. Deposits were down to $209,816,392, versus $214,950,106 Dec. 31, 1932. It had cash and government security holdings April 1 aggregating $109,405,633 alone.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
DIVIDEND NO. 176

A quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1933, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1933.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, April 3, 1933.

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Stocks of Gasoline Increase and Crude Oil Production Off

Stocks of gasoline as reported to American Petroleum Institute by refineries representing 91.6 per cent of capacity were 59,104,000 barrels April 1, an increase of 357,000 over the previous week. Stocks at refineries were 40,668,000 barrels, off 51,000. Terminal stocks dropped 147,000 to 12,319,000, while stocks in transit gained 505,000 to 1,517,000.

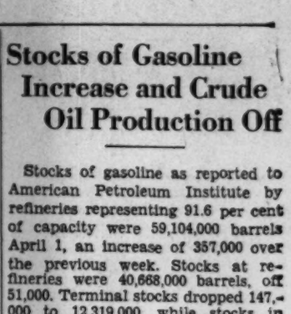
Reporting refineries operated at 60 per cent, running to stills 2,121,000 barrels daily, compared with 59.0 per cent the previous week when runs to still averaged 2,085,000 daily.

Cracked gasoline production by still representing 95.4 per cent of capacity averaged 403,000 daily, compared with 401,000 the previous week. Gas and fuel oil stocks gained 818,000 barrels to 123,823,000.

Imports of crude and refined averaged 175,429 barrels daily, compared with 112,429 the previous week and a daily average of 151,107 the four weeks ended April 1.

Crude oil production averaged 2,239,750 barrels daily, off 9900 barrels from estimate the previous week. Production in East Texas was 398,750 barrels daily, increase of 37,950. Obviously this makes no allowance for illegally produced oil and is in direct contrast to estimate of The Oil & Gas Journal at 760,240 daily the week of April 1.

Oklahoma averaged 427,700 barrels daily, decrease of 136,100 from previous week. California gained 86,200 to 459,900.



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A Special Notice to Our Readers

The Christian Science Monitor, in an effort to please its readers and give them the kind of story and article they like especially to read, has asked

Miss Janet Mabie

one of our most popular feature writers,

to prepare a number of stories chosen by our readers themselves

If you know some special story about a person, place or thing that you would like to have told in the Monitor, write us a letter about it, giving us full details. From the recommendations received Miss Mabie will write a number of stories which we hope will please you.

We are waiting for your recommendations. Write today, giving your choice to

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Department
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Hewitt Leading In Single Event

Rolls 724 in His Thirteenth American Bowling Congress Tournament

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Fire-Man Event

Flaig's, Covington, Ky.	3021
Bodnar's, Cleveland	2936
Young's, Detroit	2932
Eito's, Cleveland	2919
Madison Gas & Electric, Madison	2918

Double Event

Gilbert Zunker and Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee	1415
Forrest Beye and David Knapp, St. Louis	1356
A. K. Novitski and J. B. Bartek, Hazleton, N. J.	1322
F. A. Muza and John Kinigen, Chicago	1308
Edward Collins and Alexander Graham, Dover	1304

Single Event

Earl Hewitt, Erie, Penna.	724
Rudolph Riepel, Milwaukee	722
Andrew Tomasek, Cleveland	721
Bill Kaestle, Newark, N. J.	715
Gilbert Zunker, Milwaukee	712

All Event

Gilbert Zunker, Milwaukee	2060
G. Ahrbeck, South Bend, Ind.	1956
Arthur Dingwell, Detroit	1943
Charles Johnson, Erie, Penna.	1939
Otto Stein Jr., St. Louis	1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 6—Crashing the pins for games of 207, 259 and 258, Earl Hewitt of Erie, Penna., scored with a 724 total to vault into the lead in the singles division of the American Bowling Congress tourney here yesterday, displacing Rudolph Riepel, who took command of the top spot in the solo event last Sunday. Hewitt showed plenty of skill in topping Riepel. After drawing the 4-7-10 split in the third frame of the last game, he tossed his crashing hook ball into the setups for a row of nine consecutive strikes, "going the route" from the third inning. He had one cross-over hit in that final and thrilling finisher. It came in the sixth frame.

Hewitt gave the matinée crowd a real thrill with his sensational final game. He needed 29 pins in the final frame to take command of the lead and he came through. Every ball was "solid" in the pocket and the pins went off the alleys as one. He counted 30 with a trio of clean strikes. The Erie bowler competed with the Parris Billiards team Monday night and scored 215 while the Erie lineup was scoring high singles game of the tournament, 1113. His other games were 187 and 167. He has competed in the past 13 consecutive A B C's.

One other change was recorded among the "Big Ten" leaders. Totaling 618 in the team event, 670 in the doubles and 651 in the singles, Charles Johnson, also of Erie, vaulted to fourth place in the all-events. The Pennsylvania bowler averaged 215.4 for his nine games.

Bermuda Yachtsmen Take Opening Race

Bermuda-Long Island Sound Interclub Yacht Races

Yacht and Country	Points
Longtail, Bermuda	8¼
Flirt, Bermuda	7
Cardinal, Bermuda	6
Starling, Bermuda	5
Barbara, United States	4
Triton, United States	3
Thetis, United States	2
Opal II, United States	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 6—Making a clean sweep of the first four places in the opening race of the Bermuda-Long Island Sound interclub yacht racing annual spring series, the Bermudans started off with a fine lead of 26¼ points to 10 for the invading yatchsmen.

Conditions were much to the liking of the home yachtsmen who always seem to thrive when racing under a light breeze and on a smooth sea. The American yachtsmen are hoping that conditions for the future races will be the opposite as they cannot seem to hold the Bermuda yachts to windward when the breeze is light. In reaching and running they are able to hold their own.

Yesterday the Bermuda yachts took the lead on the first beat and were never headed. Longtail sailed by E. O. Gosling was the first to finish, with Flirt sailed by E. R. Williams second. The summary:

Yacht and skipper	Finish
Longtail, E. O. Gosling	4 41 00
Flirt, E. R. Williams	4 41 55
Cardinal, B. Bill	4 42 32
Starling, C. H. Masters	4 42 35
Barbara, B. S. Cunningham	4 43 40
Triton, C. L. Smith Jr.	4 43 55
Thetis, H. S. Gardner	4 44 42
Opal II, E. P. Alker	4 45 02

Coaching Schoolboys at Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Prejudice against lawn tennis as a game for British schoolboys is breaking down. That seems a fair inference from the fact that some 30 well-known public schools have arranged to avail themselves of the English Lawn Tennis Association's 1933 coaching scheme. The root of the trouble in English men's lawn tennis has long been thought to lie beneath the smooth green turf of the school playing fields, where boys are earnestly coached in the technique of cricket. The tradition-hallowed national game has here been compulsory, and few boys have had much opportunity to develop their lawn tennis skill until after leaving school. By which time the young nationals of America and other countries where cricket is not "the done thing" have been a long way ahead.

Exhibition Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

Results April 5

Albany 10, Toronto 8.
Baltimore 9, Brooklyn 7.
Boston (A.) 7, Newark 6.
Detroit 7, Atlanta 4.
Fort Worth 3, Indianapolis 2.
Jersey City 10, Manhattan College 4.
Knoxville 8, Cincinnati 5.
New York (A.) 9, Louisville 0.
New York (N.) 6, Chattanooga 2.
Philadelphia (A.) 9, Philadelphia (N.) 3.
St. Louis (N.) 17, West Plains 5.
Toledo 6, Nashville 5.
Washington 7, Boston (N.) 3.

Hartford Bowlers Set Record

HARTFORD, Conn., April 6 (AP)—Five Hartford bowlers representing the Morgan alleys knocked the National Duckpin Bowling Congress team record sky-high last night in setting up a team high total of 1951. Not only is this score 65 pins better than the previous high total made last Saturday by the Lexington Alley five of Baltimore, but it is 132 pins better than the previous tournament record of 1819, made last year by the Silver Springs Maryland team. This was the only change in the standings.

Kent Crews Win Two Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENT, Conn., April 6—Kent School made a clean sweep of its two races against Harvard crews here yesterday. The first Kent crew defeated the Harvard 150-pound varsity over the Henley course in 6m. 21⅛s., a new record for the course. Harvard finished 13 seconds behind. The Kent second crew defeated the Harvard second 150-pound varsity over the same course by four lengths in 6m. 15⅘s.

Big Ten Conference Has One Of Its Best Swimming Years

What Started Out to Be a Slim Dual Meet Season Turns Into the Opposite—Fourteen Meets as Against Eleven Last Year

Big Ten Dual Swimming Meet Standing

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Michigan	3	0	141	84	1.000
Minnesota	2	0	81	69	1.000
Illinois	3	1	168	132	.750
Northwestern	4	2	235½	205½	.667
Iowa	2	3	192	183	.400
Ohio State	0	1	37	38	.000
Wisconsin	0	3	63½	153½	.000
Chicago	0	4	123	177	.000

Big Ten Waterpolo Standing

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Illinois	4	0	31	10	1.000
Northwestern	5	1	49	15	.833
Iowa	3	2	38	15	.600
Chicago	2	3	15	25	.500
Ohio State	0	1	1	10	.000
Minnesota	0	3	1	22	.000
Michigan	0	3	11	23	.000
Wisconsin	0	3	2	28	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 6—What started out to be a slim dual meet season in Big Ten swimming turned into one of the most interesting in recent years. Fewer meets were scheduled at the regular meeting of coaches, but when the campaign opened, several new meets were carded on short notice, others were canceled, and dates were shifted. Everything considered, the season was decidedly informal, due to financial matters.

There were 14 meets held as compared to 11 a year ago. Michigan was undefeated in three contests, while Minnesota claimed a clean slate in two clashes with Iowa Northwestern had the best schedule, but it was beaten twice by Michigan. Illinois proved much better balanced than expected and won three of its four meets.

One of the interesting developments of the season was the production of a team by Wisconsin, after it was announced the swimming squad had been cut from the athletic funds. The intramural sports department stepped in and financed three dual meets. Swimming has proved one of the most popular intramural activities. Several varsity swimmers at Northwestern, for example, have been discovered and brought forward in intramurals.

The season's dual meet scores were as follows:

Michigan	49	Northwestern	26
Michigan	43	Northwestern	32
Michigan	49	Chicago	26
Minnesota	38	Iowa	37
Minnesota	43	Iowa	32
Illinois	36	Ohio State	37
Northwestern	39	Illinois	36
Illinois	48	Chicago	27
Illinois	46	Iowa	29
*Northwestern	50	Wisconsin	16
†Northwestern	47½	Wisconsin	27½
Northwestern	41	Chicago	34
Iowa	39	Chicago	36
Iowa	55	Wisconsin	20

*220-yard freestyle race omitted. †Tie between two finishers split points.

Illinois held the Big Ten waterpolo championship by scoring four straight victories. The Illini even defeated their closest rivals, Northwestern, 7 and 6. They also defeated Iowa, 6 and 2, when the latter had a chance to capture the crown by winning this game. A waterpolo game was played in connection with each swimming meet.

The season's waterpolo scores were as follows:

Illinois	7	Northwestern	6
Illinois	6	Iowa	2
Illinois	8	Chicago	1
Illinois	10	Ohio State	1
Northwestern	8	Chicago	1
Northwestern	10	Wisconsin	0
Northwestern	8	Wisconsin	1
Northwestern	10	Michigan	4
Northwestern	7	Michigan	2
Chicago	7	Iowa	4
Iowa	11	Minnesota	1
Iowa	11	Minnesota	0
Iowa	10	Wisconsin	1
Chicago	6	Michigan	5

Joseph Brock '33 of Illinois proved to be the most valuable point-maker for his team this season. He compiled 43 points. He was second last year with 28 points and first the year before with 40 points. B. D. Grove '35 of Iowa and P. Van C. Troup '33 of Northwestern tied for second with 37 points each.

This compilation of individual points affords no comparison of ability between swimmers, except as it indicates their general strength and reliability, and how badly their team needs them for scoring. A team with many good men can divide the burden, where a team with a few good performers is likely to call a great deal upon those few because it needs the points. The individual point scoring was as follows:

Swimmer	Class	College	Points
Joseph Brock	'33,	Illinois	43
B. D. Grove	'35,	Iowa	37
P. Van C. Troup	'33,	Northwestern	37
B. J. Hahne	'34,	Northwestern	35
D. R. Horn	'35,	Northwestern	34
C. R. Flachmann	'35,	Illinois	32
N. W. Hines	'34,	Illinois	29
F. D. Kennedy	'33,	Michigan	28
A. R. Highland	'34,	Northwestern	28
A. G. Anderson Jr.	'35,	Iowa	25
William Busby	'35,	Iowa	25
B. W. Meyer	'33,	Iowa	25
J. C. Christy	'34,	Michigan	23
S. J. Nielson	'35,	Iowa	23
J. A. Schmieler	'33,	Michigan	23
F. E. Hewitt	'34,	Illinois	20
S. W. Connelly	'34,	Chicago	19
K. A. Willard	'33,	Northwestern	17
John R. Marron	'34,	Chicago	16
Louis Lemak	'33,	Michigan	16
D. A. Glomset	'35,	Chicago	16
R. H. Debenham	'33,	Northwestern	15½
Edward Farrell	'33,	Minnesota	15
J. P. Barden Jr.	'35,	Chicago	15
R. J. Renner	'35,	Michigan	15
G. A. Nicoll	'35,	Chicago	15
James Wilkie	'34,	Northwestern	15
R. K. Degener	'34,	Michigan	15
M. G. Moulton	'34,	Minnesota	14
J. C. Hickman	'35,	Wisconsin	13½
F. H. Lennox	'34,	Northwestern	13
Chester Mohl	'35,	Iowa	13
J. P. McClintock	'35,	Iowa	13
W. B. Van Gunten	'35,	Illinois	12
W. H. Andre	'34,	Minnesota	12
H. S. Haskins Jr.	'34,	Iowa	12
A. I. Helland	'35,	Chicago	11
S. W. Rosen	'33,	Northwestern	10
Thomas Bardeen	'33,	Wisconsin	9
C. P. Traskell	'33,	Wisconsin	9
E. B. Schultz	'33,	Wisconson	8
W. A. McCloy	'34,	Iowa	8
D. L. Mareus	'33,	Michigan	8
W. H. Lang	'33,	Minnesota	7
H. T. Murphy	'34,	Northwestern	7
Charles Dwyer	'35,	Chicago	7
W. B. Ross	'33,	Iowa	7
R. W. Kerber	'34,	Northwestern	7
R. B. Ewell	'35,	Ohio State	6
H. C. Kamlenski	'34,	Michigan	6
W. E. Blaisdell	'33,	Minnesota	6
J. J. Miller	'34,	Northwestern	6
A. G. Gilsdorf	'33,	Ohio State	6
E. C. Williamson	'33,	Illinois	6
Thor Anderson	'34,	Minnesota	6
J. W. Van Tuin	'35,	Illinois	6
B. E. Graham	'35,	Ohio State	5
F. H. Crosby	'35,	Illinois	5
W. R. Diehl	'33,	Ohio State	5
C. H. Rosene	'34,	Minnesota	5
A. A. Pela	'33,	Ohio State	5
C. D./Ketola	'34,	Minnesota	5
T. P. Traskell	'35,	Wisconsin	5
A. L. Schick	'33,	Illinois	5
O. S. Swennes	'34,	Minnesota	5
T. E. Ockershauser	'35,	Wisconsin	4
F. C. Fenske	'33,	Michigan	4
L. E. Rush	'34,	Minnesota	4
B. A. Rawlins	'33,	Northwestern	4
J. G. Stolar	'35,	Chicago	4
R. E. Jansen	'35,	Illinois	4
Frank Nahser	'35,	Chicago	4
Donald Bellstrom	'34,	Chicago	4
Nicholas Gordon	'33,	Illinois	4
Thomas Collins	'35,	Iowa	3
E. A. Griebsch	'34,	Wisconsin	3
P. J. Stein	'34,	Chicago	3
E. J. Coolidge Jr.	'33,	Northwestern	3
B. R. Koogler	'34,	Ohio State	3
R. D. Taylor	'35,	Northwestern	3
Mathew Billan	'34,	Wisconsin	3
G. W. Colville	'35,	Ohio State	3
M. D. Hall	'34,	Wisconsin	3
E. W. Gutgsell	'34,	Illinois	2
R. M. Bailey	'33,	Michigan	2
W. H. Putnam	'35,	Wisconsin	2
R. E. Jones	'33,	Chicago	2
K. E. Youngchild	'33,	Wisconsin	2
L. J. Goodnow	'33,	Chicago	2
I. D. Hervig	'35,	Northwestern	1
R. L. Bodine	'33,	Iowa	1
W. K. Boice	'35,	Michigan	1
H. L. Will	'35,	Chicago	1
H. G. Bent	'35,	Wisconsin	1
J. W. Marron	'33,	Chicago	1
G. H. Armbruster	'35,	Wisconsin	1
Raymond Ickes	'35,	Chicago	1
T. T. Walton	'34,	Ohio State	1
A. E. Sachs	'34,	Chicago	1
G. H. Smith	'35,	Ohio State	1
L. S. Levi	'34,	Chicago	1
J. A. Beard	'35,	Minnesota	1
Harry Volk	'35,	Ohio State	1
Wesley Webb	'35,	Minnesota	1
H. H. Young	'33,	Ohio State	1

Philadelphia Wins First of Series, 1-0

Canadian-American Hockey League Final Playoff

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0
Boston	0	1	0	1

(Best three out of five games)

Result April 5

Philadelphia 1, Boston 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 6—Close to 5000 persons, the biggest crowd of the season, saw the Philadelphia Arrows win the first game in the Canadian-American Hockey League championship playoff series with the Boston Cubs at the Arena here last night, 1 to 0.

Jack Pratt, a former Boston player, tallied the lone goal 4m. 25s. after the final period opened on a solo dash right through the middle of the Cub defense. The clever goaltending of Cude was responsible for the Cubs being blanked. His work thrilled the crowd repeatedly. Bud Cook and Ted Saunders excelled for the Cubs, while Myles Lane also played well at defense.

The second match in the series will be played here Saturday night and then the teams move to Boston.

Philadelphia		Boston
Hudson, Runge, Wilson, Pratt, Anderson, Phillips, Boyd, Lesmarais, Nichols, McGoldrick, Nichols, Cude, g.	lw rw, c, Cook, rw lw, rd, Collings, Burmeister, Weir, Benson, ld, Lane, Davie, Jerwa, Jackson	Saunders, Buckles, Filmore F. Jerwa, O'Neil, Burmeister, Benson, rd, Davie, Jerwa, g.

Score—Philadelphia 1, Boston 0. Goal—Fratt for Philadelphia. Officials—W. J. Stewart and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Rogers to Meet Peet For Handball Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 6—Edward Rogers of the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, the defending champion, had barely escaped defeat yesterday at the hands of his clubmate, Michael Fitzgibbon, in the semifinal round of the United Stats four-wall hard-ball handball championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, on his home court. Not until the final point had been scored in his favor did the New York policeman settle the question in his favor. Fitzgibbon won the first game easily, lost the second by about the same margin, then carried Rogers to 20-all before the champion won, by a score of 14—21, 21—12, 21—20.

Eric Peet will oppose Rogers in the final on Saturday, as he scored an easy victory in the other semifinal over Fred Riessen, also both of the home club. Peet won by a score of 21—1, 21—9. The summary:

United States Four-Wall Hard-Ball Handball Championship

Edward Rogers, Central Y of Brooklyn, defeated Michael Fitzgibbon, Central Y of Brooklyn, 14—21, 21—12, 21—20.

Eric Peet, Central Y of Brooklyn, defeated Fred Riessen, Central Y of Brooklyn, 21—1, 21—9.

Four Tie Games Occur In British Football

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—Soccer football games played in the British Isles yesterday resulted as follows:

English League—First Division

Derby County 2, Middlesbrough 2.
Everton 0, Newcastle United 0.
Sheffield Wednesday 1, Birmingham 1.

Second Division

Bradford 1, Manchester United 1.
Lincoln City 3, Fulham 0.

Third Division, Northern Section

York City 3, Barrow 1.

In English Rugby League matches Huddersfield defeated Hunslet 20 to 4 and Wigan won from Wakefield 17 to 8.

Oxford Wins at Eton Fives

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Oxford University continued its bright run of successes in intervarsity sport this year by defeating Cambridge recently, 3 matches to 1, in the annual clash at Eton Fives. The games, played at Queen's Club, here, yielded the following scores: J. S. O. Haslewood and N. S. Knight, Oxford, beat E. G. Titley and C. E. W. Sheepshanks, 15—7, 15—2, 6—15, 18—16; E. A. Barlow and G. F. D. Haslewood, Oxford, beat J. M. F. Lightly and R. D. Cramsie, 15—8, 15—9, 15—7; M. A. C. Noble and C. M. McLaren, Oxford, beat D. I. Burnett and G. J. Poke, 18—16, 15—10, 15—9. The game of fives has increased greatly in popularity in Britain during recent years. There are two recognized codes of play, the Eton and the Rugby, and both have many hundreds of enthusiastic adherents.

International Water Polo

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Water polo, one of the most popular aquatic sports in Europe, will have a strong international flavor in Britain this summer The Sporting Club Universitaire de France has arranged to send a strong team across the English Channel in May, as it did two years ago, a Swedish combination is expected to tour here in July, meeting England's full strength and a few of the most powerful clubs, and there is talk of the German national team being seen here for a trial of strength with the English team.

Quinn Takes Over Hazleton

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 6 (AP)—Acquisition of the Hazleton club of the New York-Pennsylvania League by Bob Quinn, former president of the Boston Red Sox, and its transfer to Reading, Penna., was announced by Joe Dunn of Springfield. Dunn, who operated the Hazleton club last year, said Quinn will operate Reading as a Red Sox farm. Dunn, former Brooklyn catcher, will retire from baseball to devote his time to business.

Bucknell Five Joins League

LEWISBURG, Penna., April 6 (AP)—Bucknell University yesterday joined the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference, making it a six-team league for 1933-34. Other colleges in the Conference are Pittsburgh, winner of this, the first season's pennant; Carnegie Tech, West Virginia, Georgetown and Temple.

Angelo N. Trulio And Atcheson Win

Capture Their First Important Matches in A. A. U. Handball Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 6—Angelo N. Trulio, New York, and Samuel A. Atcheson, Memphis, favorites to reach the semifinal round of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States handball championship came through victors in their first important matches here last night, while local champions all won through to the quarterfinals to be played today.

Trulio, playing Joseph Platak, defeated the Chicago champion handily after losing the first game, 20—21, 21—1, 21—9. Atcheson, national "Y" champion, won an easy victory over C. C. Bergherm, Evanston, Ill., in straight games, 21—5, 21—5.

Trulio will play John Endzvick, Cleveland star, today while Atcheson plays Jack Brodar, Chicago handballer.

L. Albert Hobelman, Cleveland champion, defeated Dr. William J. Serritella, 21—11, 21—10, looming as the next threat to Trulio's titular laurels.

Jack Srenso, St. Louis champion, defeated George Di Re, St. Paul, 21—14, 21—7, in one of the best exhibitions of the night.

George I. Nelson, Baltimore, trounced Benjamin Jacobs, Chicago, handily to make the quarterfinals, 21—5, 21—2. The summary:

Amateur Athletic Union of the United States Handball Championships

Singles—Second Round

Angelo N. Trulio, New York, defeated Joseph Platak, Chicago, 20—21, 21—1, 21—9.

John Endzvick, Cleveland, defeated Michael Lawler, Chicago, 21—4, 21—7.

Jack Srenso, St. Louis, defeated George Di Re, St. Paul, 21—14, 21—11.

L. Albert Hobelman, Cleveland, defeated Dr. William J. Serritella, Chicago, 21—11, 21—10.

George I. Nelson, Baltimore, defeated Benjamin Jacobs, Chicago, 21—5, 21—2.

Richard Bruck, New York, defeated Richard Martin, Chicago, 21—13, 21—8.

Jack Brodar, Chicago, defeated Jack J. Root, 21—4, 21—7.

Samuel E. Atcheson, Memphis, defeated C. C. Bergherm, Evanston, Ill., 21—5, 21—5.

Doubles—Second Round

Jack Srenso and Martin Lehr defeated Harry Doherty and W. K. McKnight, 21—4, 21—9.

Jack Brodar and Weiler defeated A. J. Schinner and Fred Miller, 11—21, 21—11, 21—7.

Joseph Bathey and Lemmer defeated Benjamin Jacobs and Joseph Platak, 20—21, 21—14, 21—20.

A. N. Trulio and Maynard Laswell defeated Wood Hanna and S. V. Johnson, 21—17, 18—21, 21—11.

Brown and Mentz defeated S. T. Gaines and E. J. Donkin, 21—5, 21—12.

John Endzvick and Joseph Goudreau defeated Galicek and C. C. Berghern, 21—11, 21—14.

Dr. William J. Serritella and M. C. McCarthy defeated W. M. Mauer and George Di Re, 21—15, 21—19.

Yale Athletic Head Has Intramural Plan

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 6 (AP)—A plan of intramural athletics to fit into the changed conditions in Yale University which will come with the college house plan was outlined today by Professor Malcolm Farmer, director of athletics and chairman of the board of control, in the Yale News, undergraduate daily.

It was pointed out that with sophomores, juniors and seniors living together in the separate colleges class rivalry will disappear and in its place will spring up keener rivalry between the colleges.

The plan will be to concentrate in college teams as class teams in the various sports disappear. For 1933-34 the crews and 150-pound teams will not be interfered with.

An intramural secretary will be appointed, and the intramural athletic program will be controlled by the intercollege athletic council, and supplementing this will be the intercollege sports committees composed of captains of all college teams in any particular sport.

A suggested program of sports is: Fall—football and soccer; winter—hockey, basketball, swimming, squash racquets, fencing, boxing and wrestling; spring — baseball, tennis, golf, rowing and relays. The program will be ready, if adopted, next fall.

Stark, Harvard, Wins H.-Y.-P.-D. Chess Title

H.-Y.-P.-D. Individual Chess Championship

	Won	Lost	Pts
M. C. Stark '33, Harvard	3½	½	3½
V. L. Eaton '34, Harvard	3	1	3
E. T. McCormick '35, Prince'n	2½	1½	2½
P. M. Day '35, Dartmouth	1	3	1
J. P. Dean '36, Dartmouth	0	4	0

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 6—Martin C. Stark '33, Harvard University, is once more the individual champion of the intercollegiate chess group composed of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth. He clinched the title when he defeated John P. Dean '36 of Dartmouth in the final round at the Marshall Chess Club yesterday.

Harvard also took second place when Vincent L. Eaton '34 also won his final-round match from Peter M. Day '35, Dartmouth, relegating Edgar T. McCormick '35, the Princeton entrant, who had a bye in the final round, to third place. The summary.

Stark defeated Dean (white) in 31 moves, with French Defense.

Eaton (white) defeated Day in 31 moves, with Guiuco Piano.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	2	0	1.000
Oakland	2	0	1.000
Hollywood	1	1	.500
Sacramento	1	1	.500
Los Angeles	1	1	.500
Seattle	1	1	.500
Portland	0	2	.000
Missions	0	2	.000

By the Associated Press

Results April 5

Oakland 6, Missions 0.
Hollywood 3, Sacramento 1.
Los Angeles 8, Seattle 4.
San Francisco 3, Portland 7.

Shoemaker Beats Fagan Again

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—J. Howard Shoemaker of Philadelphia and Douglaston, N. Y., won the second block of a three-block match for the national amateur pocket billiard championship from Edward Fagan, the defending champion, last night, and gained a lead of 252 to 183. Last night's score was 12 to 98. The match, unusually fast for amateurs, went 11 innings. Shoemaker had a high run of 40 and ended with an unfinished run of 28. Fagan had runs of 27 and 25.

College Lacrosse Result

St. John's 4, Harvard 3.

Dunlap's 64 Betters Own Pinehurst Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 6—George Terry Dunlap Jr., Garden City (L. I.) golfer and Walker Cup star, yesterday defeated his quarter-final-round opponent, Dick Wilson of Southern Pines, in the North and South amateur tournament, 5 and 4, and then played out the bye holes to score a 64, which ties Joe Turnesa's professional record for the No. 2 Pinehurst Country Club course and betters his own amateur record of 65 set last week. Even Wilson broke par by scoring a 70 for 18 holes. Dunlap was especially brilliant in putting. The Walker Cup star reached the turn in 32, but was only 3 up on Wilson. The cards:

Dunlap, out	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	5	3	—32
Wilson, out	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	—36
Dunlap, in	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	—32—64
Wilson, in	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	5	—35—70

The Japanese schoolboy, Fumitaka Konoye of the Lawrenceville (N. J.) Academy, who was Tuesday's star when he defeated Jack B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., went out of the tournament at the hands of Jack Toomer, Florida champion, who won at 4 and 2.

Thomas Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., advanced to the semifinal round by defeating John E. Parker Jr., Yale University captain, 6 and 5, and M. Pierpont Warner of Yale scored a 4-and-3 victory over James M. Robbins of Philadelphia. The summary:

North and South Amateur Golf Championship—Quarterfinal Round

M. Pierpont Warner, Yale University, defeated James M. Robbins, Philadelphia, 4 and 3.

George T. Dunlap Jr., Garden City, L. I., defeated Dick Wilson, Southern Pines, 5 and 4.

Thomas Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y., defeated John E. Parker Jr., Yale University, 6 and 5.

Jack Toomer, Jacksonville, Fla., defeated Fumitaka Konoye, Lawrenceville (N. J.) Academy, 4 and 2.

Mount Holyoke to Hold Faculty Revue for Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 6—Members of the student body at Mount Holyoke College are awaiting eagerly the arrival of Saturday night to witness that "once-in-a-college generation" occasion known as a "Faculty Revue." But this time the entertainment is being given to meet an urgent need for additional scholarship funds at the college.

Tradition will be observed in one respect, however. The nature of the entertainment will remain a mystery until the curtain rises on Saturday evening and the members of the administration and faculty, including even the highest academic dignitaries, discard their academic caps and gowns for the more frivolous trappings of the mimic drama. The revue will be presented in the Chapin Auditorium, Student Alumnæ Hall, at 8 o'clock, and for the first time in the school's history will be open to the public.

Seeded Stars Advance In Houston Tennis

HOUSTON, Texas, April 6 (AP)—Four seeded stars marched through the second round of the Houston tennis invitation tournament. Most of the scheduled matches were washed out by a heavy rain. George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated David D. Peden, University of Texas, 6—0, 6—1.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, the No. 1 seeded player, defeated Sterling B. Williams, University of Texas, 6—1, 6—3. Lester Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Wilbur E. Hess, Rice Institute, 6—3, 6—4, in the best match of the day, Frank A. Parker, New Orleans, beat D. Longcope, Houston, 6—1, 6—3.

Derby Oil & Refining Corp.

Report of Derby Oil & Refining Corporation and Derby Oil Company for the year ended Dec. 31 shows net income of $50,392 after depletion, depreciation, leases released and abandoned and inventory adjustments, equal to $2.84 a share on the 19,049 shares of no-par $4 preferred stock outstanding at the end of the year.

Gearhart Elected Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., April 6—Foster L. Gearhart '34 of Palmerton has been elected captain of the Lehigh University basketball team for next season.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, dramatic sketch.
6:15 NBC, "Beer," Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 German Band.
7:30 "Massachusetts Bay Colony"; talk.
7:45 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen mystery drama.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC Players.
10:30 Fashionettes Trio; news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Local dance music.
11:30 NBC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Lucille Morison, piranist.
5:15 NBC, "The Three Seamps."
5:30 NBC, Genia Fonariova, soprano.
5:45 NBC, "Sleeping Beauty."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:45 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Popular vocal program.
7:00 Paumleroy and Van.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Joe Cook; Fay Bainter; Howard Marsh; Rachele Carles; chorus; dramatic sketch; Solly Gould.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, "Beer Is Here," Mr. John B. Kennedy.
11:30 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers' Club.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 High School Orchestra Cup contest.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, Evan Evans; female trio; orchestra.
8:30 Talk by James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Spoonagle and Budd; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 Local dance programs.
10:45 "Street of Dreams," songs.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.
12:30-2:00 CBS, Programs from Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS and local dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic sketch.
8:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
8:45 Banjo band.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "The Foreign Legion"; sketch.
10:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
10:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Ted Lewis's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

Roosevelt Hears Akron Survivors' Version of Crash

(Continued from Page 1)

Akron was reported found floating on the water 50 miles due southeast of the point where the crash occurred. It was picked up by the destroyer Bernadou. No trace was found of the officers and men who went down with the Akron or of the main body of the wreck.

The tug Kalmia from Philadelphia, equipped with grappling equipment, hoisting apparatus and salvage experts, aided in the search yesterday. About 50 units took part in the work. Six naval vessels were headed by the cruiser Portland. Thirteen Coast Guard vessels and more than 30 airplanes, including many naval air craft from New York and Philadelphia and private amphibions, seaplanes and land planes, also carried on the search.

At daybreak today, the search was resumed and carried on over the wide area in the hope of finding some wreckage or survivors of the accident that may throw further light on the cause of the disaster.

The Coast Guard base at Cape May reported that its airplanes had searched the ocean as far south as the Winter Quarter Lightship off the Maryland-Virginia boundary line yesterday and that they would go further south today. Land planes patrolled the shore line all day and will do so again today.

Lieut.-Commander Jesse Kenworthy, acting Commandant of the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, denied a report that the officers of the Akron, on receiving weather reports just before the dirigible cast off from the airport on Monday evening had expressed objections to taking her aloft.

"There is absolutely nothing to the report," he declared. "I was present when the officers looked over the weather map with Lieut. Charles Maguire, the aerological officer. The question of whether it was advisable to send her to sea never came up at all."

More Wreckage of Akron Is Reported by Cruiser

LAKEHURST, N. J., April 6 (AP)—The cruiser Portland reported to the Naval Air Station today the finding of additional wreckage from the Akron.

A message from Lieut.-Commander James L. Fisher, mooring officer at the air station, who is aboard the Portland, reported the finding of wood fragments, a life raft and a radio tube, but the search for bodies of the 71 missing crew members was without success.

Latin America Watches New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

full well, that, before Latin America may hope for any great improvement, financial problems of pressing importance must be settled. Interest, amortization and loan maturities must be met. On the fulfillment of these obligations depend the nations' future credits.

How thoroughly the fallacy of plunging a country into an overburdensome debt is understood today is explained in an interview with Señor Ricardo Mortez, a Mexican economist living in Washington. "Many southern republics," he says "are staggering under top-heavy debts. It is true that in a number of cases the fault lies within their own political parties who found ready and willing partners among financial interests in the United States. However, in some countries the indebtedness has reached proportions making readjustments imperative if the governments would hold the people away from anarchy and chaos.

Decline in Purchasing Power

"Latin America must get rid of dishonest officials for, as details of shady barters become better known, public reaction will become increasingly bitter. Briefly, the southern countries have been demoralized by the falling prices of their most important products, and by a corresponding decline of purchasing power. And further they have been affected by diminished income from practically all sources; budget retrenchments; depletion of gold reserves; unfavorable foreign exchange rates; unemployment, poverty, and social and political unrest."

Señor Mortez visualized the first steps toward a Latin-American economic and financial balance being "undertaken in the United States." He especially believed that where moves included the question of finance the American Government should proffer a definite program. He considered that the 1932 congressional investigations covering Latin-American bonds were sufficiently enlightening to warrant federal supervision of all future issues.

President Roosevelt has already partially promulgated a similar idea by his message to Congress, March 29, when he proposed to make the unloading of second grade bonds on the American investors impossible.

Control Through Loans

Tied-in with these practices Señor Mortez saw the unwarranted influence used by Southern corporations to persuade northern capitalists to loan money. These loans, he explained, froze out the small business man and established monopolistic control over certain lines of industry. As an example, he pointed to the Cosach corporation of Chile. This organization was financed by northern capital to control the production and sales of nitrate. Recently it was dissolved by the Chilean Government. Señor Mortez likewise referred to Brazil, which, he said, was now considering the expropriation of all public utility corporations in the republic.

Latin America, according to this Mexican economist, must soon receive definite information as to what the United States proposes to do about loans, past and future, and what new commercial treaties it will consider. He urged that any complete adjustment of debts should not be undertaken unless new trade pacts were forthcoming, for only through increased trade could loans be paid off and new ones secured.

President Roosevelt, he firmly believed, has just such plans in view. Latin America, he declared, waits word from the White House, and, while it waits, turns reassuringly to the President's inaugural address in which he said: "I shall spare no efforts to restore trade by international readjustments. Our international trade relations are vastly important.

"In the field of world policy I would dedicate this nation to the policy of good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and because he does so, respects the rights of others—the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors.

"If I read the temper of our people correctly we now realize as we have never realized before our dependence on each other; that we cannot merely take but must give as well; that if we go forward we must move as a trained and loyal army willing to sacrifice for the good of a common discipline, because without such discipline no progress is made, no leadership becomes effective.

"Happiness lies not in the mere possession of money; it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative force. The joy and moral stimulation of work no longer must be forgotten in the mad chase of evanescent profit. These days will be worth all they cost us if they teach us that our true destiny is not to be ministered unto, but to minister to ourselves and to our fellowmen."

No wonder is it that Latin America waits a White House pronouncement. No wonder is it that Latin America, reading and re-reading the words, "Happiness lies not in the mere possession of money," responds to what it terms a "new American doctrine." The southern republics have for years called the people of the north a nation of "money chasers."

What with discussions on deflation, inflation and devaluation of the American dollar; readjustment in the capitalization of great industrial organizations; readjustment of interest rates on loans; control of corporation activities and European and Oriental affairs sadly embroiled, the southern countries see in President Roosevelt's message the promise of a new bargain, and, seeing it, realize that today economic and financial relations with the north are too important to be shunted into the background, while Europe cleans house.

That Roosevelt's words brought on by a world-wide disturbance hastened this feeling is America's good fortune. Yet all the pronouncements that the White House may issue during the next four years, and all the financial and commercial changes that Congress may undertake, may not continue this condition indefinitely unless the American Government goes one step further and liberalizes its diplomatic approach.

The attitude that America could well afford to adopt would be that of the late Dwight M. Morrow. An interesting story is told of Mr. Morrow. It seems that before he departed for Mexico City to assume his ambassadorship duties he was advised by a Mexican student to "Get the other fellow's point of view" before trying to solve the various problems that were sure to arise. "Do not," he was urged, "become merely an attorney for the American colony in the capital." Mr. Morrow listened, went his way, and, some months later, graciously wrote to his student friend: "What success I have made thus far in Mexico I owe to the sound advice you gave to me." The new American Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Josephus Daniels, is apparently following a similar course as he prepares himself here in Washington.

Coöperation and Good Will

Once upon a time the common saying went, "The flag follows diplomacy." Today, the saying goes, "Diplomacy follows the dollar." Some of the most annoying diplomatic incidents are reported due to ill-timed protests handed down to Latin-American foreign offices in defense of interests back home in America. That such protests will be eschewed in the near future is not unlikely, for on March 24, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, noting that American interests in Chile were heavily involved by the imposition of a duty on nitrate, cabled the American Ambassador, Mr. William O. Culbertson, to approach the Chilean Government in a spirit of coöperation and mutual good will, and to work out an adjustment based on common understanding.

Mr. Hull, it is understood, hopes to apply to other international difficulties the same methods, and will seek to avoid sonorous and troublesome diplomatic barrages. Particularly will these methods apply to Latin-American countries, and whenever American interests are involved he proposes to send a sympathetic and comprehending envoy rather than a landing-party of marines. That such diplomatic finesse would be valuable in Haiti, Cuba and El Salvador is unquestionable.

Haiti has little use for the American Government. It resents the imposition of marines stationed on the island to control customs duties pledged for the payment of a foreign loan. El Salvador is equally indignant over America's refusal to recognize a government that came into power through a coup d'état. It refuses to accept the terms of a treaty made in 1923 making impossible the recognition of a government coming into office by methods other than a regularly and duly constituted election. Cuba could well use a diplomatic move that would hasten the American Government into lowering a sugar tariff preventing the island's recovery of a prosperity it lost a few years ago.

Opportunity for Practice

Outside of diplomacy the United States will, during 1933, have an opportunity to reveal exactly what course it proposes to pursue on American and Latin-American problems. In December a conference of 21 nations of the Western Hemisphere will convene at Montevideo, Uruguay. The solution of economic, social, financial, and, perhaps, political issues will be undertaken. The American Government can make the most of its opportunity, for Latin-American nations, proud as they are, will follow a leadership if that leadership is based upon justice, equality and respect.

All in all, 1933 may go down in history as a year of astonishing achievements. The repercussions of economics and finance have brought the realization that closer ties are necessary if the western countries are to recover together. The prosperity of yesterday did not do this; prosperity found each nation too busy. Today with trade virtually gone, debts large, and people poor, something has to be done. Europe and the Orient, plunged into a turmoil of politics and fighting, fade, for the moment, from the Latin-American commercial picture. Assistance should come from the North.

And so it is as diplomatic mail pouches out of Washington and headed south travel "heavy," and the southern capitals eagerly follow each move by the Democratic Party, Latin America waits the new Roosevelt deal and faces the future with fresh hope. For the thought has come forcibly home at last that, As goes the United States so go the southern republics.

Buick's March Sales Up

DETROIT, April 6—"Sales of Buick cars in March showed an accelerated upward trend," said W. F. Hufstader, sales manager of Buick. "In the last 10-day period of the month, total registrations made through our dealers were 1638 new cars." Mr. Hufstader said. "This is a gain of 724, or slightly more than 80 per cent over the 902 cars titled in the second 10-day period of the month. That figure surpassed by 329 cars, or 57 per cent, the 573 new cars sold in the first period of the month."

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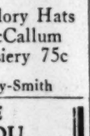

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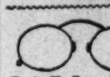

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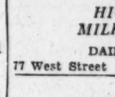

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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Borough of Brooklyn (Continued)

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

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Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Chicago Daily News
Watch Out for Gate Crashers

Courtesy Los Angeles Times
"So It Can Be Done, Hey?"

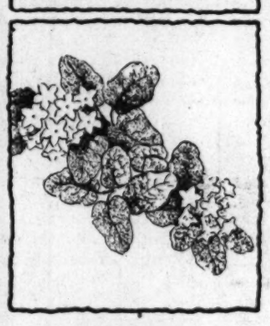
Courtesy Detroit News
Human Reforestation As Well

Courtesy Arkansas Gazette
And Now the Public Proclaims One

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
Merrily He Rolls Along

Courtesy Topeka Daily Capital
"Yes, But What About the Pants?"

All Nature



Mayflower

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

MAYFLOWERS seem to thrive in the cool shade of the pine trees, in country where the soil is sandy loam, mossy, or even rocky. They imitate their lordly neighbors in the evergreen habit of the leaves, which are borne on short, rusty-colored stems.

The pink-white blossoms are a delight to nose and eyes. From flower clusters of five to ten blossoms, each having five petals which form a hairy tube, comes a delicate but spicy-fragrant perfume. This makes our Mayflower doubly welcome and assures it a pleasant corner in our memory.

"Trailing arbutus" it is sometimes called because of its crawling habit, though the true arbutus or strawberry tree is another group of plants entirely. These are native to Europe, rather than to America, and are called strawberry trees because of the resemblance of the fruit to strawberries. Another name for the Mayflower is "ground laurel."

The range of the North American Mayflower is a wide one, extending from Newfoundland west to Saskatchewan and south to Michigan, Kentucky and Florida. In the southern portion of the range it blooms in March, while in the extreme northern parts of the range it has been known to bloom until June. It is one of the earliest of spring flowers, spending the winters beneath withered leaves and snowy blankets, which protect the delicate buds from cold wintry blasts. A closely related species is found in Japan. Both are members of the heath family of plants.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

78

The great liner with
its twelve sixteen inch
guns slid down the ways
her flag flying in the
brisk gale. The captain
a stanch old seaman,
wanted to lanch it like
they do out at Mare Is-
land, but the builder
had not made suitable
preparations to do it
after that fashion

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

CULTIVATE simplicity, or rather, I should say, banish elaborateness; for simplicity springs spontaneous from the heart and carries into daylight its own buds of genuine, sweet, and clear flowers of expression.

—CHARLES LAMB

In Lighter Vein

The New Car

Father: "How many miles to a gallon?"

Mother: "What color is the upholstering?"

Son: "How fast will she go?"

Daughter: "Has it a nice-sounding horn?"

Neighbors: "How can they afford it?"—*Railroad Trainman.*

Defined

"Mother, I feel excited," said wee Betty.

"Excited, dear?" said mother. "What is excited?"

"Why, it's being in a hurry all over."

So It Goes

"What does my little man want to buy today? Candy?" asked the kindly storekeeper.

"You said it!" exclaimed Johnny, "but I've got to buy soap."

Which?

"Mother," asked little Rebecca, "shall I wash for high or low neck?"

Campus Chat

Co-Ed: "That room mate of yours certainly has terrible taste in clothes."

Student: "Say, girlie, if you don't like the way I look you can get you another date."

It Depends

"Why, talking about swimming the Channel, I once gave the job up when only 200 yards from Dover."

"Which side did you start from?"—*Pearson's.*

Tsk-Tsk!

"The night wore on," the poet sang,
But he omitted to say
Just what it was the night had on—
P'r'aps 'twas the close of the day.

Cartoons Invited

Readers who wish to see their local papers represented in the selection of Cartoons of the Week are invited to clip meritorious cartoons and send them to the Feature Editor. It is important, of course, that the name of the paper be given.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

My, but ol' Togo's bell-ringing trick certainly has got the Boss guessing—
He thinks some of his playmates are doing it—
And he's been trying to find out who they are—
But of course none of them know a thing about it—
In the meantime of Togo and I are having some good laughs over it—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Flyer Fireman

By the Associated Press

Ustick, Idaho

FARMERS around this rural village will not protest so much hereafter if airplanes stampede their cows, because one of them scared a lot of folk out of their beds in time to save the life and furniture of C. J. Kromei, an elderly resident.

Abe Warner, flying the Boise-Portland section of the United Air Lines mail route, saw a flash of light a little more than a mile off his course when he took off from Boise early Sunday. He veered over to look at it. Kromei's house here was burning and nobody was doing anything about it.

Warner dived on the village with his motors roaring. Time after time he repeated the process until nightcaps and touseled heads began bobbing out of windows. The fire soon was spotted by those on the ground. Warner then waved good-by and sailed on to Pasco, Wash., his first stop.

A dozen or more persons rushed at once to the fire, brought Kromei out unhurt and saved much of his goods. His house was destroyed.

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Tomato—Some months ago this word was discussed in this department, and the request was made that readers report the pronunciation of the word in cultured circles in their communities.

After studying the returns, the Feature Editor finds that the advocates of the long *a* outnumber the two-dot *a* fanciers by three to one. Webster's preference for *to-may'-to*, therefore, is in accord with prevailing usage, at least in America.

The word, of course, came to us from the Spanish *tomate*, in which the *a* is as in *ah*; and it is interesting to note that all letters in the survey from Great Britain and its dominions held out for the two-dot *a*. In America the word is generally sounded to agree with *po-tay'-to*, and custom has made it proper.

A Girl Scout of New Jersey wrote:

The girls of the National Girl Scout Camp came to the conclusion that if you pronounce the word *to-mah'-to*, you should sound the *a* in potato the same way. The girls came from all over the United States. They all agreed on *to-may'-to*.

The maitre d'hotel of one of the largest hotels in Chicago insisted:

We say *to-may'-to* here in Chicago. We aren't high-hat.

J. H. M. (Raynham Center, Mass.) wrote:

It is my opinion that the majority of people who now speak of *to-mah'-toes* called them *to-may'-toes* when they used to eat them at home.

Miss M. E. (New York) put the question to a young woman who summed up the matter by saying:

If you wish to get it for 10 cents, say *to-may'-to*. If you are willing to pay 25 cents, say *to-mah'-to*.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Looking Ahead From the Akron

THE destruction of the United States dirigible Akron in a storm off the New Jersey shore with the loss of seventy-three officers and men is the greatest tragedy in the history of aviation. While the country rallies itself from the shock of this sudden disaster to await the findings of a naval court of inquiry, the future prospects of lighter-than-air transport and accounts of the wreck of the Akron are poised on the scales of public opinion.

The Akron tragedy is a heavy price to pay for progress in the field of lighter-than-air flying. Experience sometimes exacts a stupendous cost. But Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the naval bureau of aeronautics, and the other victims of the crash will not have sacrificed themselves in vain if aviation heeds the requisites already emphasized by this experience.

It would be unfair to weigh the Akron crash against the prospects of commercial aviation. Naval and civil aeronautics operate in two distinct fields. Safety is the keynote of every operation in commercial aviation. The intricate network of radio beacons for direction finding and the careful attention to weather reports on the passenger lanes today evidence the extent to which commercial aviation is pursuing its policy of maximum safety.

Naval aviation on the other hand is still a proving ground for theories which eventually may be adapted to commercial use. The Akron's officers did not embark on the fatal voyage unaware that they were heading into bad weather. A passenger airship would not have ventured into it. But from the standpoint of naval policy, the Akron had reason for going aloft. The airship was a flying laboratory.

The Akron calamity does indicate, however, that naval aviation has not utilized the possibilities of radio communication to the utmost. There appears to be no reason why the Akron should not have maintained constant radio communication with her home base, especially when riding out a severe electrical storm. Had any forewarning of disaster been received, the full facilities of naval radio, not the faltering wireless of a tramp steamer, would have galvanized a rescue fleet into immediate action.

With the Akron's sister ship Macon about to take to the skies as a sea scout, the public may reasonably ask if greater caution is not to be commended in peace-time aeronautical experimentation even in the navy. Surely the men who go aloft should not be subjected to any greater hazards than are inescapable for the purposes to be served.

When costs may possibly be figured in lives, it is not surprising that Congress should question whether to build any more lighter-than-air craft. The loss of so large a body of trained airship personnel must give a setback to naval aeronautics and be felt in the manning of the Macon. In view of all this, it would seem that those in charge of that ship can do no greater service than to prove, by scrupulous regard for the weather if necessary, that it is possible to fly a dirigible with safety.

Certainly safety is fundamental to the commercial future of lighter-than-air transport. Fortunately achievements have been made in the commercial flying of dirigibles which even the fate of the Akron cannot nullify. The Graf Zeppelin has flown more than 500,000 miles, circumnavigated the world and made thirty-three transoceanic voyages—with a success due partly to a high respect for the winds with which it plays. The Goodyear-Zeppelin Company, after years of safe flying of small semirigid craft, is planning construction of two huge ships for travel to Hawaii.

Perhaps it may be just as well if in the pioneering of flight by dirigible balloon the lead shall be taken for the immediate future by commercial rather than military enterprise. For the great need is the application of those higher standards of safety which underlie commercial flight. Given this factor, the development of lighter-than-air transport will no more end in the wreck-strewn wake of the navy's ill-starred Akron than did the development of the steamship in the disasters which beset its early course.

Improving Radio's Fan Mail

PERHAPS the time will come when radio programs in the United States will aim higher than the public pocket. Meanwhile, an unnumbered, unhonored and unsung-for section of the public will continue to snap off the loudspeaker switch—frequently and energetically. And just so long as they do no more than this will the programs that offend their good taste continue to crowd the air.

Whether material improvement in radio programs will come while commercial sponsorship is allowed to dictate their contents is a question which many are inclined to answer in the negative. But a possibility of at least perceptible betterment, even under present conditions, obviously is being overlooked by many of radio's critics.

This is the possibility of improving radio programs by improving radio's fan mail. Jazz and "thriller" fans, not to mention the thousands who delight to solve puzzles and make three-letter words out of advertising slogans for the sake of prizes, are notoriously active in the expression of their opinions on radio entertainment. They take paper, pencil and time to tell broadcasters what they think of this and that program. Lovers of the better music and other entertainment for cultivated tastes are as notoriously inactive.

Some good reasons have been advanced for this inactivity. To some extent these reasons excuse it. But they cannot change the fact that those who want a higher level of radio entertainment are helping, by their inactivity, to keep themselves waiting. Of course, not many cultivated or even fairly well-educated persons enjoy writing letters that "razz" anybody—sponsors, broadcasters or performers. But this is not necessary. Discerning people might render radio a real service merely by recognizing the not-too-many excellent programs now on the air, and recognizing them in such a way as to reach the attention of broadcasting companies and of those who buy programs from them.

After all, does not the performance of a Beethoven cycle of symphonies by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, with Toscanini on the dais, merit a word of written commendation from every listener who enjoys it? Is it harder to reach for the inkwell than for the pocketbook to pay one's debt for this type of entertainment? Can one afford to confine his expressions of appreciation of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Saturday night broadcasts, of the Philadelphia Orchestra's frequent excursions on the air, of the current Brahms chamber music series, of valuable educational programs, to his own family or social circle?

If fan mail means so much to broadcasters that they follow it against their own better judgment—and it is often admitted that they do—has not the heretofore unrepresented radio fan overlooked an opportunity to make his own evenings more pleasant and profitable? A little leaven in the fan mail might leaven a whole lump of radio entertainment.

Who Was Juliet?

IF YOU have tears, prepare to shed them now for, truly, this is the most unkindest cut of all. Some gentlemen of Verona, yielding to the importunate urge for facts and quite insensible to sentiment, now acquaint a reluctant world that Juliet was only a legend and her balcony but a myth.

According to a correspondent of the London Observer, Shakespeare's lovely romance is merely such stuff as dreams are made on, embroidered on an airy gauze of fiction. There is even talk of changing the inscription on the tablet which now adorns the (supposed) house of Juliet (supposed). No longer will guides thrill the enthusiastic tourist by declaiming, as they indicate the balcony, "There Juliet stood." Instead, in accents shorn of all poetic fervor, the disillusioned visitor will be told, "Here, tradition says, Juliet lived, but, of course, it isn't true."

Furthermore, add these iconoclastic Veronese investigators, there is no house of Capulet. Digging remorselessly into the city archives they find that no one of that name ever owned real estate in Verona and that Capulet was not the patronymic of a family but the title of a group of politicians.

Some slight solace remains. Nothing is said about the house of Montague and the memory of the romantic Romeo is still left undisturbed. But, if there was no Juliet, who *was* the lady whose wistful apostrophe "O Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo?" rang so appealingly in that fair and moonlit garden?

Nations Want Peace, But—

MOST dangerous, from the viewpoint of peace, is the perpetual suggestion that there are two sorts of nations—those which want war, and those opposed to war. For the existence of nations which may be supposed to aim at war is used to justify professedly peace-loving nations in policies and preparations allegedly defensive but nevertheless provocative. Unless it is assumed that nations do not want war, it is useless to expect substantial improvement in their relations and reduction in their military establishments.

We now find the Fascist Grand Council declaring Italy's determination not to trouble the peace, but to collaborate in the reconstruction of Europe. This declaration is due to rumors of secret alliances and of an intention to revise the treaties by violence. There has been a strengthening of the Little Entente owing partly to suspicions of Italy. French statements have been interpreted in an anti-Italian sense. The policy of European states has been influenced by fear of Italy's designs. Yet when Italy says it does not want war, it may well be believed. It would be incredibly foolish to want war, and it would be running counter to its traditions to commit itself to potential participation in war.

On its side, Italy charges Yugoslavia and France with preparing war against it. If Italians sell arms to Hungary, French citizens sell arms to Yugoslavia. The Little Entente, proclaiming itself defensive, is said to be engaged in forming a bloc against Italy. France appears in Italian eyes to be an "enemy." To the detached observer it would seem France has certainly no intention of initiating a war; and of the sincerity of the pacific sentiments of the people there can be no doubt. Yet French policy appears to justify Italian policy, just as Italian policy justifies French.

On the Rhine and on the Vistula there is the same spectacle of nations which assert that they are menaced but are not menacing. The Poles, for example, think the danger lies in Germany; the Germans are persuaded that the danger has been created by the Poles. For a decade and more Russia has cried that it is about to be attacked by the European countries, and the European countries have believed that Russia constitutes a military as well as a political peril.

The fact of the matter is that no country really wants war, but almost every country pursues a policy which may lead to war. It begins by fear of the neighbor, and it thus arouses fear in the neighbor. It considers that it is different from the rest; its own armaments are for its own protection, and not for aggression. But each country, believing these things of itself, refuses to believe them of other countries.

So far the best efforts of statesmen have been marred by the tendency of nations to apprehend that other nations want war while they themselves are peaceful. They can each prove to their own satisfaction that they have done everything possible for peace, but they do not prove it to the satisfaction of their *vis-à-vis*, which likewise is convinced of the impeccability of its own conduct. It is time that this too simple division of nations should cease.

There is today among all classes of people on the continent of Europe open talk of war. Each nation, protesting its innocence, is convinced of the guilt of another. The lamentable classification, accusatory of others, is responsible for a state of affairs recalling too vividly that of 1914. If each nation examined itself, and expected some reasonableness of its neighbor, instead of dwelling on the wickedness of the neighbor and its own righteousness, each would serve its own interests no less than the interests of peace.

Educating the Gifted Child

"ALL God's chillun got wings," declares a popular Negro spiritual. An encouraging trend in education of children would paraphrase that line. For progressive thinking and practice is disclosing that "all God's chillun" also have gifts. Discussion such as Dr. Abraham Flexner, of Princeton University, recently provoked by his proposal to experiment with segregation of so-called gifted children in the schools, can hardly afford to lose sight of that fact.

In support of the proposal it may be argued that much education today is at the expense of students who may either be specially gifted or merely more earnest than most of their classmates. Moreover, a finding of President Hoover's White House conference on children—that bored and thwarted pupils of special talents are as great a source of truancy as children who fail to come up to average—emphasizes the need of increased opportunity for agile mentalities.

And experiment must play a large part in the effort to give all children a maximum of educational opportunity. Among experiments to this end, some segregation may reasonably be tried out. If it avoided the pitfalls that many thoughtful people foresee for it, segregation might contribute to a definite improvement in methods of schooling.

The questions its proposal raises, however, are worthy of consideration. Would it tend to set up a class distinction along intellectual lines? Would it help or discourage those who found themselves below the standard set for segregation? Would it foster jealousies on the one hand and intellectual snobbishness on the other? Would it rob the "gifted" child of humanizing and broadening contacts with his less brilliant fellows, and of opportunity to exercise tolerance, humility and other qualities necessary to his happiness and usefulness?

Another question which arises is whether human opinion is on sound ground when it attempts to classify children as "bright," "average" and "dull." Ordinary classroom experience has shown that the difference between brilliance and backwardness often lies in the sincerity and energy with which a pupil applies himself to his studies. And the experience of persons who have learned how to avoid hampering children by surrounding them with false beliefs—heredity, for instance—have had frequent proofs that the Giver of all good gifts is no respecter among his little ones.

Instead of the proposed separation into groups, supposedly fast or slow, there is much more to commend in another experiment by which certain educators are providing for pupils of marked abilities. Some schools already have adopted its methods which allow "star pupils" not to run ahead of the rest of the class, but to go as deeply into the subjects in hand as their mental equipment will allow. Instead of skimming over the surface at a startling pace, these students are given sufficient work and opportunity to satisfy their intellectual curiosity, at the same time benefiting by a wholly normal classroom companionship.

This type of teaching recognizes that education is intended to teach us how to live among our fellows, how to better our lots and theirs. It recognizes that since segregation usually is not possible in everyday living, segregation in education is desirable only to the extent that it serves a purpose not to be served in some other way.

It is true that the gifted child too often has been neglected in the educational system. Experiments toward remedying this neglect, however, must keep in sight more than mere intellectual opportunity. They must further the moral and spiritual development of pupils, never losing sight of the fact that differences of intellectual attainment in no way release men from their obligations to their fellows, be they ever so intellectually great or humble.

Editorial Notes

Many will approve the action of the juvenile judge in paroling the youth who wrote a threatening letter to Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh when they learn, as examination disclosed, that in turning blackmailer he was not under the mesmerism of money, but of the wrong kind of adventure stories and the wrong kind of moving pictures.

Since by merging the governments of seven agricultural credit agencies President Roosevelt plans to make substantial savings, it seems possible that he has come across one branch of farming where diversification seems not to be indicated.

New York and Boston may seem self-centered at times, yet they do think gratefully of sunny Texas and sunny Florida as they munch the year's first corn on the cob.

A chill day dawns for industry in Dayton, Ohio, and hundreds of workers feel a warm glow of satisfaction as they troop back to their jobs in the reopening refrigerator factories.

Russia and the West

A Study in Contrasts (I)

By WILLIAM H. CHAMBERLIN

London

A TYPICAL Englishman, long engaged in business in Russia, happened to be a fellow-passenger on a Soviet steamer, bound for Leningrad with a group of Russian-Americans who were returning to their native country. The Russian-Americans had experienced unemployment, bank failures and other symptoms of the maladjustments of capitalism. They had yet to encounter short rations, congested housing, the lack of many comforts and conveniences which characterizes existence under Socialism in the Soviet Union. They were consequently vociferously pro-Soviet, and one of them asked the Englishman how soon there would be a Soviet Government in England.

"In 2000 years," was the reply, pronounced in a tone that put a damper on further conversational exchanges.

And there is perhaps no country in the world that is less likely, in the light of its historical development and its national temper and attitude, to duplicate Russia's experience than England. The physical contrast between the small, highly urbanized island, traditionally dependent on seaborne commerce, and the vast, sprawling Eurasian landlocked realm which the Soviet régime is endeavoring to drive forward to industrialization is not as great as the contrast between Russian and British temperament and world outlook.

* * *

If there is one quality that runs through British history it is the sense for tolerance, compromise and adjustment, a preference for empirical common-sense solutions over rigid adherence to doctrinaire theories. And if there is one unmistakable trait in Russian national character, at least in the character of the classes that have dominated Russia, it is extremism, impatience with compromise, contempt for or complete absence of such conceptions as relativity and moderation. This perhaps explains why no battle has been fought on English soil since the seventeenth century, while the autocratic rule of the Tsars was punctuated with ferocious explosions of popular wrath, culminating in the greatest social revolution of modern times.

Perhaps there is something biological in the aversion of England to violent means of settling internal differences of opinion. Perhaps there is an instinctive feeling that a country which raises only a fraction of the food needed for its own consumption simply cannot afford the luxury of a social breakdown and upheaval that would isolate it temporarily from the outside world. At any rate, the propertied classes in England do seem more willing to bear heavy tax burdens and to give tolerant consideration to new ideas than the corresponding classes in other countries, while the British labor leader is often a "social compromiser," to use a term which Russian Communists apply with the bitterest contempt to Socialists who believe in a peaceful and evolutionary approach to their ideal. And despite, or more probably because of, the fact that its activities are legal and unmolested, the membership and the influence of the British Communist Party, with all the unemployment and the protracted depression, remain negligible.

It is in this field of temperament and outlook that one gets the strongest sense of contrast between Russia and England. I remember the editor of an English publication who remarked, "Just because we are anti-Socialist we want to be fair to Russia and not give any distorted or exaggerated picture of conditions there." I would not for a moment suggest that this admirable attitude is in any way universal in England. But the very conception underlying it would simply be outlawed in Russia. I can readily imagine the torrent of scorn and invective which the editor of any Soviet newspaper would pour out on anyone who suggested that he ought to point out any constructive or beneficial things that were occurring under capitalism.

* * *

Of course, there are many other contrasts between Russia and England; after the meagerly stocked shelves of the Soviet stores and the practically nonexistent advertising columns of Soviet newspapers, it seemed curious to find so many shops overflowing with goods and foodstuffs and neat little advertisements, almost always shaped with some kind of punning twist, and designed to break down sales resistance. And there is a world of difference between the modern British play, such as Noel Coward's "Cavalcade" or Somerset Maugham's "For Services Rendered," with the emphasized personal note and the strong sense of disillusionment with the war and its aftermath, and the Communist "morality plays" which I remembered in Moscow, where personal and romantic appeal are discarded, and the dramatist tries to make out of his work propaganda for the realization of the Five-Year Plan in four years.

Finally, there is the sense of contrast and clash between two widely different conceptions of existence. In England one feels an old mellow civilization, less sure of itself and of its foreordained triumphal progress than it was in the more self-righteous and self-confident Victorian Age, groping a little uncertainly for new bearings and yet bearing up doggedly and coolly under the blows of the crisis. In Russia there is the fierce drive of a new crusading faith, too young to be tolerant and disillusioned, too strained and hard pressed to consider criticism and dissent as anything but aid and comfort to the enemy.

The greatest sense of contrast comes if one makes a trip, as I did, to the English countryside and compares its tranquil, unhurried life with the ferment and upheaval of the vast Soviet steppes, where the campaign for collective farming, with its accompaniment of class war, is in full swing. As one wanders among the hedges and gardens and trim fields and cottages of rural England, all breathing individual ownership and individuality, all so different from anything one would find in present-day Russia one feels that the Englishman was perhaps underestimating, after all, when he curtly replied "Two thousand years" to the question as to when a Soviet régime might be anticipated in England.

Notes From Nanking

Nanking Turns The Faucet — ALMOST six years after becoming the capital of China, Nanking has an adequate supply of pure water from a modern waterworks system. The municipality, which built the waterworks, provided water free of charge during the first month to all residents of the city to encourage patronage. When the mains were completed, public hydrants throughout Nanking were opened and water permitted to flow into the streets to clear the mains. Large crowds gathered to watch this modern "miracle." The scene was reminiscent of that in Jerusalem in 1918, when the British Army opened the first modern waterworks in that city, using stone mains built in Solomon's time. Nanking has been the capital of China on several previous occasions, and has had more or less continuous existence since 212 B. C., but during all that time until 1933, it has depended upon wells and the river for its water supply.

* * *

Rail Route In New Region — Construction has been started, with government support, of a light railway connecting Wuhu, an important Yangtse port in Anhwei Province, and Chapoo, in Chekiang. The line covers a distance of 160 miles, and contracts provide for its completion within a year. Two veteran leaders of the Kuomintang, Chang Chingkiang and Li Shih-seng, sponsored the project and obtained necessary financial support from private Chinese interests. It will cost about $2,000,000 silver, and will open up a populous region hitherto dependent upon river and canal transport. Chapoo was the site proposed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the "great eastern harbor" on the Chekiang coast, and the Kuomintang leaders were interested in the railway project because it carries out one of Dr. Sun's pet ideas.

* * *

'Buy Chinese,' Chinese Say — Reports from Singapore indicate that Chinese industry is making progress in selling Chinese-made goods to the large Chinese population of the Straits Settlements. Exhibits were held in Singapore during the last year by the Chambers of Commerce of Shanghai and Tientsin in the two Chinese amusement parks there, and Chinese importers reported a remarkable increase in business as a result. Singapore Chinese had been large purchasers of Japanese goods, but the Sino-Japanese conflict caused a boycott against Japanese goods. The Chinese in Singapore, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce informed the Government, are buying Chinese manufactures whenever possible, and the Government is urged to encourage every type of industry. Overseas Chinese, the Singapore Chamber declared, will provide a constant market for goods made in China.

* * *

Finding Work For Jobless — A problem in technological unemployment has been presented to the Government of Nanking by the opening of a new railway ferry some time this summer or autumn. Three thousand wharf laborers will be thrown out of work when the ferry opens. They are engaged in carrying freight and passengers' baggage from Nanking to Pukow, across the river. The ferry makes it possible to send freight and passenger cars direct from Shanghai to Peiping and Tientsin. The municipal Bureau of Social Affairs, foreseeing the unemployment problem, has undertaken to place the porters with the Ministry of Railways, which has been declared responsible for finding them work. Thus is a Chinese tradition of responsibility applied to a modern problem.

* * *

China's Cults And Creeds — It is not often realized how large a part Muhammadanism plays in China, but statistics compiled by the Nanking municipality show that more adherents of Islam are enrolled in the capital than those of any other religion. Professing Muhammadans number 29,760, whereas Buddhism, the predominant religion of China, claims only 23,310. Protestant Christians number 2140, Taoists 290, Catholics 153. A majority of government workers in Nanking do not profess any religion, but are adherents of Confucianism, an ethical cult. A large number enroll themselves as "agnostics."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"While the Banking Iron Is Hot"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with great interest the Monitor's editorial "While the Banking Iron Is Hot." The four points brought out cover the subject, and I would like to make a few remarks relative to the fourth point, that is, "Some form of insurance of deposits to be established, preferably by the banks themselves."

When first the Federal Reserve Banking Act was put on the statute books, it provided that the necessary capital for the operation of the Federal Reserve banks should be supplied by the member banks. All national banks are compelled by law to be members. Others may become members provided, of course, that they can meet the requirements of the Federal Reserve Act. Each bank was called upon to subscribe 10 per cent of its own capital to provide the capital of the Federal Reserve banks. (Only 5 per cent of this was actually paid in.) The member banks were guaranteed 6 per cent on their investment, which they have received for all the years they were members, although in the beginning they had to wait a number of years before they got anything.

In addition to furnishing the capital, the member banks were compelled under the law to keep on deposit with the Federal Reserve bank in their district what approximated about 15 per cent of their deposits, depending upon the proportion of time and demand deposits.

In the aggregate, the deposits added to the capital gave the Federal Reserve banks a tremendous volume of money for investment that enabled them to show earnings far in excess of their dividend requirements. All these earnings, after expenses have been paid, rightfully belong to those who furnished the capital to invest, which, of course, means the member banks. They, however, never received more than 6 per cent dividend on the actual capital invested. No interest was ever paid by the Federal Reserve banks on the average balances that the member banks had to keep with the Federal Reserve banks. This procedure has enabled the Federal Reserve Bank as a whole to build up a vast surplus account that runs into hundreds of millions. This money should be made available as a guarantee fund for deposits of member banks.

In order to insure the continuance of this fund in its necessary strength, I believe that the charge of a quarter of 1 per cent per annum on the average daily deposits of the member banks would be sufficient. The individual depositor would probably be the one who finally paid this, but, judging by the great number of people who patronized the postal savings banks, where they were getting only 2 per cent on their money, I should think that no serious objection would be raised by them to this kind of arrangement.

All nonmember banks could be and should be given the opportunity to join the Federal Reserve System.

Further, all examinations of banks should be conducted by a staff of examiners maintained in each one of the twelve Federal Reserve districts.

The plan proposed may not be the remedy, but, if given publicity, might stimulate thinking in others to bring out a method of perfecting a plan that is workable.

Anaheim, Calif. — WILLIAM L. BIRKEL.